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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1871. NO. 326.

FIRST EDITION.

DESOLATION.

PARTICULARS OF THE CHICAGO FIRE.

How the Conflagration Originated.

A KEROSENE LAMP THE CAUSE

Vivid Account of Scenes and Incidents.

AIR FILLED WITH LIVE COALS

Blocks of Buildings Melt Away

The Wooden Pavements on Fire.

Five Hundred Lives Sacrificed.

FLIGHT FROM THE FLAMES

Hundreds Trampled Under Foot.

Whole Families Lose their Lives by Fire.

The Loss of Property $300,000,000

The Insurance About $200,000,000

Incendiaries Shot and Hung.

Late and More Startling News

The Conflagration Breaks Out Anew

The West Side Now Burning.

Noble Response to the Call for Aid.

Every Section Sending Help.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHICAGO, October 10, 1871.

The whole city is under guard of militia. Citizens are warned to stay in the houses, and men are shot if caught in by-ways in a twinkling. The ruins are smouldering yet, but the fire is subdued. The city is without water.

SEVERAL MEN HAVE BEEN SHOT AND SEVERAL HUNG, Who were afterward found innocent to all appearances; but were caught in alley-ways, where they probably went to protect their property. They ask them no questions, nor wait a second.

MORNING DISPATCHES.

GOD BE PRAISED!

CHICAGO, October 10, 9 A. M.—There was a very heavy rain last night. The fire is all out. The fire burned all last night on the north side, but this morning it is under control. It is literally true to say that there is nothing remaining of that side from the river north to Lincoln Park, on the north, and from the north branch of the river in the west to the lake on the east. This portion of the city, except along the main river, where there were business blocks, was occupied by dwellings, and two thirds of the population are German and Scandinavian. These now are homeless, and there are some in the frame building in the north-west section, and others on the prairies, without shelter. Throughout the day yesterday a renewal of the fire from the west side was looked for and a change of fire degree in the direction of the wind at any time would have led to that result hundreds of millions in that side no refuge for any. Every one had their clothing packed, ready to start for the prairie at any moment, but God averted that last possible addition to our disaster. At sun down the wind lulled, and at three o'clock this morning the rain, so fervently prayed for, came. It did not rain long, but the roofs of houses and the ground have been wet, so that now it is possible to leave the building. But

THERE WAS A CHANGE OF WIND,

The flames reached Wabash and State street and Michigan avenue, and soon McVicker's Theatre caught fire, and in a few moments the *Tribune* building was in flames. At the last moment the sleeping men were aroused and rescued from the flames.

THE FLIGHT.

By ten o'clock in the forenoon this remaining block was in ashes. Now was to be seen the most remarkable sight ever beheld in this or any other country. There were from fifty to seventy-five thousand women and children fleeing by every available street and alley to the onward moving current, and, tempting to save their clothing and their lives. Every available vehicle was brought into requisition, for the use of which enormous prices were paid and the streets and sidewalks presented a sight of thousands of persons and horses inextricably commingled. Poor people, all colors and shades and every nationality from Europe, China and Africa, mad with excitement, struggled with each other to get away.

HUNDREDS WERE TRAMPLED UNDER FOOT,

Men and women were loaded with bundles containing their household goods, to whose skirts were clinging tender infants, half dressed and barefooted, all seeking a place of safety. Hopes of escape they might have been seen in the vacant lots or in the streets, far out in the suburbs.

STRETCHED IN THE DUST.

These are the suffering. "These are the lambs whom Christ now calls on the rich world to feed and clothe." God keep them, if the heart of man shall prove obdurate.

One of the most pitiful sights was that of a middle aged woman on the street, loaded with bundles, struggling through the crowd, singing "The Mother Goose Melody," "Chickery, chickery, craky crow, I went to the well to wash my toe," etc. There were hundreds of others likewise distracted and many rendered desperate by whisky or beer, which drank in great quantities, spread themselves in every direction, a terror to all they met.

It is fearful to think of the loss of life. It is conjectured, and with good cause, that nearly

FIVE HUNDRED HAVE BEEN SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

We saw six men enter a burning building, and in a moment they were overwhelmed by a falling wall. There was a crowd of men around the corner of this building, trying to open the property, when the walls yielding, some of them were buried beneath. Those were on the South Side.

On the fourth side twelve or fifteen men, women and children rushed into the building occupied by the Historical Society, a fire-proof building, for safety. In a few minutes the flames burst up, and

THEY WERE BURNED TO DEATH.

Among them is the venerable Col. S. Stone, long connected with the Society. He was eighty years of age. Also John B. Gerard and wife, and Mademoiselle DeFeigrone, a noted music teacher, also perished. It is feared that

THE FIRE AND FAMILY ALSO WERE BURNED,

As they were in the building, and have not been seen since. Mrs. Edsall, whose husband was murdered last week, then suffering from illness, was carried away for protection to a building which was afterwards consumed, and it is feared she also perished.

VALUABLE BOOKS AND PAPERS LOST.

All the books and papers of the Historical Society, including the original copy of the famous Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, for which the society paid $25,000, were destroyed.

It is feared that

A LARGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND INFANTS

Of the Catholic Orphans' Society, on State street, were also burned, as many of them are missing.

On Chicago avenue a father rushed up stairs to carry from the children away when he was overtaken by the flames and

PERISHED WITH THE CHILDREN.

The mother was afterwards seen on the northwest side a raving maniac.

In the same neighborhood

A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS PERISHED.

The list of such fatalities is very long, and cannot be fully verified till after the smoke shall have cleared away. There are hundreds of families in that side who saved no clothing, and but barely their lives. Among those is the family of Perry Smith, formerly the President of the Northwestern Railroad Company.

TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS INSURANCE—LOSS THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

A careful survey of the incendiaries to-day show that they were written on the property destroyed over two hundred million dollars. Add another hundred millions to this sum and a fair estimate can be reached of the sum.

ALL THE LEADING MERCHANTS

Who have been seen, express the determination to resume business at once. This includes the heavy houses of John V. Farwell, Field, Leiter & Co., Warner & Co., saved exchange, and from three hundred thousand to half a million dollars of goods. Both firms have already established headquarters on the West side. Field, Leiter & Co. have just issued the following circular:

"To our patrons.—We have saved all our books and papers, and have opened an office at No. 60 Calumet avenue. We trust you have saved your situation and all who are indebted to us will make immediate payment. We shall never cease to thank you for past actions. In a short time we expect to be reorganized and ready for business."

[Signed.] FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Crowds are roaming the streets making

TURBULENT DEMONSTRATIONS,

And taking possession of what they choose, entering houses and alarming the inmates. There are no police nor military, but companies are being hurried up from different points.

THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF FOOD,

But a great deal is being wasted from lack of system in distribution, or persons to take charge of it. Large quantities were dumped from the cars along the tracks, and hundreds of barrels of flour with the heads knocked out are to be seen. Only cooked food should be sent at present, bread crackers, meat, etc.

EVENING DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, October 10, 3:20 P. M.—Word is just brought that

A FIERCE FIRE IS RAGING

On Thirty-first street. This street is two miles south of the southern fire limit on the south side, and a little less than that from the limit on the west side. The fire is

SET ON FIRE FOR THE PURPOSE, EVIDENTLY, OF DESTROYING THE REMAINING PART OF THE CITY,

Which is largely occupied by the wealthy residents. It is also known that two men,

CAUGHT IN THE ACT OF SETTING A BUILDING, HAVE BEEN SHOT,

And two others led off with ropes around their necks. As the wind is

BLOWING A PERFECT GALE,

The end now cannot now be foretold. Further news will be forwarded as soon as received.

NOBLE RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR AID.

Great Excitement in New York—Financial Bubbles Bursting—Liberal Contributions of Money and Provisions from All Parts of the Country.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The excitement in this city relative to the Chicago calamity is in nowise abated. This morning all the people who were going to the workshops early were anxious to see the morning papers, which are full of accounts of the disaster, and all of which contain maps of the doomed city. Crowds of business men were at the hotels until a late hour last night to obtain the latest details. Many were in great trepidation, fearing that they were joint sufferers with their mercantile correspondence in the ruined city.

It is thought that business to-day will be entirely suspended. Many insurance companies will doubtless be compelled to suspend for a short time in order to ascertain their liabilities. Every one in this community feels a deep sorrow for the sufferers, and in response to the Mayor's proclamation help will be spontaneously given, and of a liberality worthy of the city.

Perhaps no event before occurring in this country has created such a profound sensation, and there was no class of citizens among whom it did not become the all absorbing topic, the high and low, rich and poor, are all wrought up to a high state of excitement.

Consequent upon the dispatches constantly coming from the ill-fated city, the effect upon Wall street was tremendous, and the excitement could hardly have been less intense than that exhibited in the doomed city itself.

Remarks were made publicly that the event was the signal for the bursting of one of the many bubbles the world had ever known, and that a panic was certain to ensue.

Jay Cooke & Co. thought it the most terrible calamity that had ever happened in this country, with the exception of the war.

The heaviest houses are doing everything possible to prevent any panic by evolved and exaggerated accounts.

Leading bankers think it should be the first duty to help Chicago, and make the losses as slight as possible.

All the papers editorially ask that succor be at once furnished the devastated city. The excitement in this direction to-day will become general, and the newspapers in speaking of the destruction say that the enterprising people of Chicago will rise above their distresses, and soon rebuild their city, and in the end cannot but recover from their losses. Mr. Crosby, the proprietor of the Opera House in Chicago, was in this city last night, surrounded by sympathizing friends. Though showing no exterior signs of distress, yet it was apparent that his mind was weighed down with the heavy load.

At a meeting of the Produce Exchange to-day, it was resolved to send at once $5,000 from the exchange treasury to the Chicago sufferers. A large amount will be sent subscribed by the members. A committee met to-day at the hall of the Board of Trade, and adopted resolutions of sympathy with Chicago merchants, and appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for the suffering poor. Over $11,000 was subscribed on the spot.

A special lightning train *via* the Erie Railroad leaves on Wednesday morning for Chicago, with food and clothing. It will run the entire way, stopping only for wood and water.

At a meeting to-day of the Chamber of Commerce to consider a plan of relief for the Chicago sufferers, subscriptions were raised immediately to about $75,000, Henry Clews, Esq., the banker, contributing personally $10,000 of that sum. The following were members

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

We had hoped that the appalling tale of Chicago had mercifully been brought to a close. It seems, however, that the cup of its awful woe is not yet full; another fierce conflagration, said to have been the work of incendiaries, being reported to have broken out in the yet unconsumed portion of the city. Not one who reads the story of the stern and summary justice inflicted by the people on these pitiless fiends, but will absolve their executioners from the bottom of their hearts; for it was not mere mob law, it was a necessary and imperative act of simple self-protection. At the hour at which we write the details of this last calamity are so meagre that we can only briefly refer to the fact. In view of its reported cause, however, it is almost natural to conclude that the previous fires had a similar origin, and that the great city met its doom at the hands of the incendiary, aided in his work by the droughts and gales of the time. For the sake of our common humanity we hope not.

We know of nothing more grand and heroic than the swift and universal response of the country to the mute appeal of Chicago, as she stood chained to her pyre like a martyr to his stake, clothed on with fire as with a garment. Surely, notwithstanding the meanness, baseness, cowardice and fraud which have held carnival in some of the large cities, a people capable of such exhibitions of high manhood as those which our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday indicated, must be sound and whole at the heart of their existence. In every town and city of the country the instinct of humanity leaped at once into full-armed existence, trampling scornfully down whatever littlenesses of personal or political selfishness or prejudice stood in the way of their helping. A country which posesses these latent resources of sacrifice cannot but have strength to overcome the temporary ascendancy which self-seeking or corrupt men have gained over it. Decayed as in places the rind may be, it is yet pure and sweet at the core; and we gather from this illustration a firmer confidence that the time is at hand when the greatness of the people will be manifested in an equally grand and effective uprising against whatever political knaves and adventurers have brought the good name of the Republic into disrepute.

We trust it may turn out that the New York *Times*, of Monday, is mistaken in its statement that the President has positively made up his mind not to remove Collector Murphy. Aside from the damaging revelations which have recently been made concerning the want of integrity, the mere fact that he is an element of discord in the Republican ranks, coupled with the fact that the Greeley wing of the Republican party has shown the sincerity of its patriotism by holding its claims in abeyance, and consenting to work in harmony with Conkling, is, of itself, a sufficient reason for his removal. In addition to this, the independent Republican press of the country is almost unanimous in the demand that he shall be superseded by a man above suspicion or at least above reproach. It is no adequate reply to say that this demand is made out of mere personal enmity or factious spite. It is probable that the untrammeled Republican press embraces fully as much conscience and intelligence as can be found among men elsewhere, and its deliberate judgment is entitled to the most respectfully consideration.

All the signs of the times indicate that Congress will, at its next session, make a further reduction of taxation to the extent of many millions of dollars. Vice President Colfax and Secretary Boutwell unite in this opinion, which is also shared by Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, whose recommendations will go far to secure the passage of such a measure. The Republican press, also, is almost a unit in believing that the reduction of the financial policy of the Government, and for a decrease in the rate at which we are liquidating our national debt. Not a few statesmen of experience and sagacity hold, indeed, that if we had diminished the debt by no more than one-half of the five hundred millions which have been paid since the war, our European credit would have stood just as high as it does now; while nearly all are agreed that the rapidity with which our obligations are being discharged operates disadvantageously to the country, retards the development of its resources and impoverishes its productive power. No fault is found with what has already been accomplished, but it is urged with reason that the surplus money of the country had better be left to fructify at home than to be taken in excessive taxation for the payment of a debt for which our creditors are not clamoring, and which indeed they are willing to let remain at a lower rate of interest rather than have it paid. The doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing is of course not true, but there may be a number of things that are worse, and among these is the crippling of our wealth-producing capacity from a false notion of political economy. The more rich and populous the country becomes, the lighter will the pressure of the debt grow, and while the elasticity of our revenues under such a tremendous strain as has been imposed on them cannot but be exceedingly gratifying, it is none the less true that our over-anxiety to get rid of the burden tends to produce results the very reverse of those which are aimed at.

HOW TO CONVICT ROGUES.

Several times within the last two years we have heard wonder expressed at the French method of administering justice. First the proceedings at the trial of Pierre Bonaparte were pretty fully reported for and published in American newspapers, and more recently the same compliment has been paid the judicial proceedings in the cases of leading Communists. American readers have thus been led to notice the very marked difference of method between French and English or American courts. It needs hardly be said that to the laic or unsophisticated mind, the contrast commonly seems very striking, and the impression produced by no means favorable to the foreign procedure. Some by the French trials are reminded of those scenes of centuries ago in the English courts, familiar even to the general reader, in which the judge, a Jeffries for example, was wont to revile and ridicule the prisoner; or they recollect Pope's couplet in which "Delia's rage" is made to rhyme with—"hard words and hanging if your judge be Page." To many the inference may seem warranted that, while English and American courts of justice have been softened and refined by the general progress of civilization, the French courts still retain the savage manners of a less enlightened age. The truth is that the relative civilizations and refinement of French and American administrators of justice have nothing to do with the business, and that the phenomena in question are to be referred to the different positions occupied by the accused in America and in France. Here, as in England, the accused is assumed to be innocent until he is proved to be guilty; in France, as on the continent of Europe generally, he is assumed to be guilty of the offense with which he is charged, until his innocence is established by evidence. Here the judge is in a sense the advocate of the accused, whom he may guard against criminating himself, while in France, it is the duty of the judge to exercise his ingenuity and apply his knowledge for the prisoner's conviction. He usually enters into a free conversation with him, hears his story, and does all he can to involve him in self-contradiction, and, if possible, extort from him a confession. The quiet, dignified, rigorously just and impartial bearing of an American judge would appear very much out of place in a French criminal court. Which of the two methods is the better, is a question which has been a good deal debated in England during the last few years. There can, however, hardly be a doubt that the French way is more favorable to the public, while the English way is more favorable to the criminal. In other words, by the French method the guilty is more certainly convicted, and society more effectually protected, while in the English method the culprit's chances of escape are much increased. In accordance with the venerable common-law maxim—"better that nine guilty men escape than that one innocent man should suffer," (a saying which an eminent Pittsburgh lawyer once ascribed to "the divine author of our holy religion,") English and American society voluntarily takes the risks of continual depredation rather than adopt and use a process, by which the timid or the feeble-minded, falsely accused of crime, might be subjected to unmerited punishment. However, some prominent British jurists and sociologists have for a good while been so deeply impressed with the evils of their method of trial and with the enormous percentage of known criminals whom it enables to evade conviction, that at present a strong current of opinion sets in favor of its modification, if not of the adoption of the French method.

THE POPE IN HIS TROUBLE.

For an "infallible," spiritual potentate, and one who professes to be perfectly *en rapport* with the great Soul of the Universe, the garrulous and querulous complainings of the Pope would seem, to say the least, ungrateful to the high celestial Powers which, he claims, stand protectingly behind him. Ever since the unification of Italy he has done nothing but brood over the tyranny and apostacy of which he believes himself to be the victim, to bemoan his lost temporable sovereignty, and to pronounce maledictions on his so-called enemies and persecutors. It is, of course, possible that he believes in the unchangeable nature of the Divine Providence in every age, but he acts exceedingly like a man who very seriously doubts it. He has just issued another Encyclical letter to the faithful, in which they are conjured to keep a stiff upper lip, and assured that "Rome will yet be free from the hands of the usurper," and that otherwise also all will soon be well. The poor old man's paper is full of painful evidences of the desperate efforts it costs him to reconcile his dogmas to the commentary which history is writing upon them. It is pitiful to witness the intellectual and moral daze which has settled upon the aged Pontiff, and the labyrinth of contradictions and contrarieties in which his letter is involved. If all these blessings which he terms afflictions be really in accordance with the Divine purpose he is making a very sorry exhibition of Christian resignation. But he evidently does not more than half believe his own dicta; whence his extreme anxiety that his "brethren" shall help him support his insecure and unsteady props. A man girt about with the Invisible, and believing himself to be reinforced with the Eternities, does not whine and whimper in this sort of fee-ble and faithless way. How can he expect his followers to "persevere," when their leader sets them such a sorry example of placid steadfastness? The spectacle is bitterly satirical.

The Growth of Chicago.

The growth of the great city of Chicago, whose piteous fate has thrilled the whole country with terror and commisseration, was unparalleled in the history of modern cities. The name is of Indian origin, and is earliest mentioned by the French Jesuit Missionary Marquette, who first visited it in 1673, and who encamped near its site for several months during the winter of the following year. The first fort, Dearborn, was built by the United States Government in 1804; but when the war of 1812 broke out with England, it became unsupportive that a post among the Indians, so far in advance of the frontiers, could not be successfully maintained, and therefore ordered its abandonment. It was destroyed by the Pottowatamie Indians immediately after its evacuation, but was rebuilt shortly after the close of the war; some of the old buildings of the fort continuing to stand until destroyed in the late conflagration. This fort was occupied as a military post until 1857, when, the Indians having left the country, it was finally abandoned. In 1827 Congress granted to the State of Illinois every alternate section of land for six miles on both sides of the line for the proposed Illinois and Michigan canal, from Chicago to the head of navigation on the Illinois river. The State accepted the grant, and organized a canal board with power to lay out towns along the line; the first map of the town of Chicago, (probably now consumed in the Recorder's office) was executed late August 4, 1830. In the following year Chicago contained about a dozen families, besides the garrison of Fort Dearborn. The town was organized in 1833 by the election of five trustees, there being then twenty-nine voters. The first charter of the city was passed by the Legislature in March, 1837, and the first census was taken in the following July, when the entire population was 4,170. Since that time the marvelous progress of the city is matter of history. The importance of the city was owing to the fact that the Chicago river afforded the only good harbor on the West side of the lake, near its southern extremity. This river has two branches one from the North and the other from the South, which unite a mile from the lake, and from this point the main stream passes nearly due east, through the heart of the city. Chicago was divided by the river and branches into three parts, familiarly known as the North, South and West sides. By the Sault Ste. Marie ship canal, vessels and steamers of the largest class were enabled to trade with the vast regions of Lake Superior, while the Welland Canal on the one hand gave the city maritime connection with the ocean and the ports of the whole world, and on the other the Illinois and Michigan canal, one hundred miles long, related it to the navigation of the Illinois, the Mississippi and the whole great river system of the West.

Another Great Railroad.

Some months ago we made reference to a project, then just mooted in England, of building a railroad through Asiatic Turkey, to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, and thus open a more direct and expeditious route between Great Britain and her Indian dependencies. We observe that the question is now being very seriously discussed, and that it will be brought before a Select Committee of Parliament at its ensuing session. We showed on a former occasion that the proposed line would shorten the distance from England to India nearly a thousand miles, besides reducing the time fully a week. The route, too, is so direct, that a train drawn from London to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, passes through the very country designed to be traversed. The Euphrates Valley has been surveyed throughout its entire length, and is found to be everywhere practicable, although a number of heavy capitalists are said to favor the selection of the valley of the Tigris, on the ground that it possesses a number of important commercial towns, and is the highway of trade across the country, as well as the route of the telegraph line. This valley has not, however, yet been surveyed. The original estimates placed the cost of the Euphrates line at forty millions of dollars, but an eminent British engineer puts the cost of a three foot gauge at only one-half that sum. There are, of course, many difficulties to be overcome before the project can be carried out; but it is evident that its necessity is being more and more strongly felt, and it is by no means improbable that we may in a few years witness the iron horse plunging across Eden, and hear the conductor exclaim "this way for Paradise."

Some time Chicago a cago mother, through the *Journal* of that city, addressed a letter to Theodore Tilton, respecting his peculiar notions of marital honor and fidelity, which should have made his flesh creep with the sense of self-abasement. In reply, however, he states somewhat lamely that whatever others may think of his views and doctrines, they are the law of God written in his soul; whereupon the New York *Globe* rejoins that if Deity has written anything in Theodore's soul commanding him to leave Mrs. Tilton and the children which belong to him alone in their home in Brooklyn, while he spends his Saturday nights at a certain house up-town, with his arm around "Vickey's" waist, then God has changed His mind from what it was when He wrote the ten commandments. We agree with the *Globe*. How different does all this wretched advocacy of license sound from the sweetness and purity of these lines, written by Tilton a few years ago:

"I love one woman with a holy fire,
Whom I revere as priestess of my house;
I stand with wondering awe before my babes,
Tal they rebuke me to a nobler life."

We commend him to the study of these verses. If they make his heart bleed so much the better; it will be a sign that the life has not utterly gone out of it. Better be dead in body than in soul, Tilton. Better the truthful silence of the grave than the apostleship of that *Golden Age* whereof a Woodhull is the priestess.

Now that it seems likely that the members of the New York Ring will be compelled to disgorge their ill-gotten gains and make restitution to the people whom they have so shamefully plundered, they probably begin to suspect that the old adage, "Honesty is the best policy," is not as stupid a saying as they have hitherto supposed. Always at the last it will be found that every knave is a fool, by virtue of his very knavery. The laws of gravitation are not more sure in their operation than are the moral laws of the universe, and he who butts his fool's skull against the props that uphold the world will be sure in the end to catch a headache for his fool's pains. Who would have thought that the present predicament of Tweed and his gang could have been described eighteen hundred years ago? Yet here it is; and we advise those persons to devote the enforced leisure which it seems likely some of them will shortly enjoy, to a study of the volume from which the description is taken: "Go to, now, ye rich men; weep and howl for the miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire."

The increasing popular interest and confidence which are felt in our Weather and Storm Signal Bureau, have led to a movement looking to the internationalization of the system; the object of the movers being to utilize weather reports from all parts of the world for agricultural and other purposes, to the end that accurate and useful forecasts of crops, and so forth, may be obtained by farmers and merchants generally. The Chief Signal Officer has already taken steps to unite the West India reports with ours, just as those of Canada have been united for some time; he has also stated his purpose, as far and as fast as ocean cables and lands to employ them for weather telegrams whenever the information they can bring will be practically useful. When the proposed Pacific cable is completed the intelligence from the Sandwich Islands will be of great value. The importance of the movement in all parts of the atmosphere cannot be exaggerated, if we regard the great aerial ocean as as we regard the aqueous ocean, one mass, all of whose parts move together, and, although separated, united.

"Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea."

Some one wants to know whether the "New Departure" has any reference to "Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity." We suppose it means the same fellows.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The suit of General Buckner for property amounting in the aggregate to over $1,000,000 has just terminated in Chicago. About the commencement of the war the wife of General Buckner made over to her brother, who was upon the Federal side, a large amount of property. He afterward married and was killed at Antietam. A child was the issue of the marriage, and its family in its name laid claim to the property. The decision provides that the back rents of the property amounting to $75,000, which is in the hands of the Court, be turned over to the plaintiff, and also the interest on the money in question.

It is now said that the sage bush lands in Nevada, popularly supposed to be worthless for agricultural purposes, have all the elements of fertility, and that in the valleys of that State lands which but a few months ago were covered with a heavy growth of sage bush have this season yielded magnificent crops of clover, timothy, and alfalfa hay. Cereals yield on these lands quite as much per acre as the richest California soil gives; while the vegetables grown in Nevada are far superior in every respect to those raised in California. Shade and ornamental trees of the kinds in common use thrive there; but the culture of fruit trees is not entirely successful, though the raising of fruit cannot be considered a failure.

A Pullman palace sleeping car was blown up at Detroit on Friday last. It was heated by steam, there being a furnace and boiler situated in the center of the car. Whether there was lack of water in the boiler or whether it generated more steam than it could bear, is not known, but it suddenly exploded without warning. The boiler was blown through the roof of the car, shivering the timbers and ceiling for a distance each way. Portions of the sides of the car were blown out, and the conductor was pitched out on to the gravel so hurriedly that he had no time for inquiries. Hot water was thrown everywhere, enough striking the man to make him feel lively for half an hour, and the bed clothing and cushions were considerably injured by both water and fragments of the boiler.

The British *Medical Journal* puts a stop to suspicion and romance about concerning the sudden death of Renforth, the boatman, by declaring that he was an epileptic, with a constitution undermined by tropical diseases. He never ought to have rowed in the match at all, but his pluck overbore his knowledge of his weakness.

A novel idea has been offered by Mr. J. R. Chandler, in a recent paper before the Society for Penitentiary and Reformatory discipline. He suggests that a newspaper be published expressly for the use of convicts. It is the custom of jails and penitentiaries to prevent the use of daily newspapers by the prisoners, in order that the records of crime may not be accessible to them. Mr. C. asserts that *crimes are made to much the staple topic in our daily newspapers to render them fit for use in our jails* if these are intended as reformatory institutions; while the "religious press" is apt to be irritating and offensive, and more likely to instruct the convict in differences of dogma than principles of pure morality.

A few days since the President and Directors of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad left Toledo in a special car on a tour of observation along the line of their road. The distance from Toledo to Fort Wayne is ninety four miles, and the run was made in one hour and fifty-three minutes. The running time between Toledo and Defiance, a distance of fifty-one miles, was just one hour, and the other forty-three miles in fifty-three minutes. This is the extraordinary time of nearly one mile a minute.

The Tredegar iron works at Richmond, Va., received on Saturday last, from London, 675 tons of old iron rails. It is stated that the company will import during the next twelve months twenty-five or thirty tons of the same material, to be worked over into new rails for American roads. It now works over twelve hundred hands, and is increasing its force.

The New Jersey State School Commission have under consideration a new law providing that no children under sixteen years of age shall work in factories unless they have attended school three months in the year, and in no case are they allowed to work more than forty-eight hours a week. An extended system of high schools for fitting students for college is provided for, and an annual appropriation of $16,000 is made for scholarship for poor students desiring a college education.

Two or three years ago a patent was obtained by a gentleman of Virginia for heating passenger cars by electricity, the exciting power to be gained from the rotation of the wheels. Experiments of a satisfactory character was made of this means of producing warmth, and it was hoped that the plan would prove eminently practicable. But difficulties of adjustment have, so far, effectually defeated the designs of the inventor, and still our railroad companies continue to build their cars with the demon of the stove to vitiate the atmosphere and occasionally to roast the passengers.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Chicago, has arrived in Baltimore, where his friends will associate with him in reference to some action contemplated in general convention. No one seems able to divine what course will be taken by Mr. Cheney's friends to remove the ecclesiastical incubus which rests upon him by the sentence of deposition pronounced upon him by the Bishop of Illinois.

It is remarked of Mr. John Graham, who is Tammany's lawyer, that "for violent and scathing vituperation, expressed in choice Saxon, he has not an equal—excepting, perhaps, Ben. Butler. He is short, thick set, with broad shoulders, full face, florid complexion; a rich, red color like an Englishman, and plump, small hands like a girl. He wears a double wig and is bald on the top of the most striking looking persons about the Court.

The German student has no aquatic sports—the Rhine runs too rapidly. But he is not a good boatman like the Englishman, or like the Americans, he is a good swordsman and an unsurpassed horseman—in a word, he has the accomplishments of a gentleman, and is proud of his superiority, when made a part of the machinery of the State, as understood by Prussian statesmen and German science.

An act of tardy justice has been done to Earl Cowper, a highly respectable English nobleman, who is a Knight of the Garter. His ancestor, James, Duke of Ormond, was attainted of high treason in 1715 for his participation in the conspiracy to restore the Stuarts in the person of Charles Edward the Pretender. This attainder has hitherto depried Earl Cowper of three titles, which he conceived to belong to him: namely, those of Earl of Desmond, Baron Ossory, and Lord Butler. A recent act of Parliament has reversed the attainder, and my Lord Cowper becomes four noblers in one.

Col. Lewis W. Washington, the head of a branch of the family to which the first President belonged, died on October 1, after a brief illness of congestive fever, at his residence near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. He will be remembered as the most conspicuous of the gentlemen who were seized and held as hostages by John Brown in his famous raid on Harper's Ferry, in October, 1859. He possessed a valuable collection of relics of Washington, among others the elegant sword sent by Frederick the Great with the inscription "From the oldest general in the world to the greatest."

Butler's Plans.

It seems likely, after all, to turn out that General Butler's late promise not to bolt from the Republican party, was made for the reason that he thought he could inflict greater harm upon it by hovering on the flanks nominally as a member of good standing, but really as an Ishmaelite whose lance should be levelled for or against it as his own ambition or necessities might demand. His apparent sincere acquiescence in the result of the Worcester Convention is said to have been but political 'possum playing and that—under the pretense of reforming the Legislature, he will devote himself to the maintenance of his interests supposed and long coveted ascendancy in Massachusetts politics, troubling and irritating the present political leaders, and breaking their hold upon the people, so that, although Congress can afford to "spare him," he may induce the administration to believe that he leads the winning Massachusetts cards in the approaching National Convention, and that therefore it cannot. Hence it is said to be very probable that the great uncorked will next be heard fizzing in the Legislature of the Bay State as a member. Wendell Phillips appears to have considerably cooled down in his admiration of the great disorganizer, and thinks that he made a number of foolish mistakes, a fatal one being that he put himself into opposition to Senator Sumner, whom he justly characterizes as a power in Massachusetts whose hold upon the people no mere criticism from Butler can break. Still, he believes that he was the real choice of the people, because he was sp^tive man, "although circumstances prevented them from declaring their preference.

A somewhat remarkable libel suit between two rival newspapers was recently decided in Bristol, England. The *Western Morning News* charged that the *Daily Mercury* made up its columns with bogus rowed advertisements, inserted without orders, and then tried to collect payment for them. Thereupon the *Mercury* sued the *News* for libel, and the jury rendered a verdict awarding £1,000 damages to Mr. Latimer, the proprietor of the *Mercury*. The judge charging that the libel on the paper must be a libel upon somebody, and that somebody was very naturally the proprietor. Here is a fine hint for the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to profit by. That journal, according to the statement of the *Commercial*, of the same city, reiterated almost daily for months, is in the constant habit of stealing its own "want" advertisements, by way of padding out its leanness into respectability. If the *Enquirer's* robustious appetite, instead of artificial, and its ribs are covered, as claimed, with honest, natural fat, now is the time to make the *Commercial* eat up its own injurious words, or pay roundly for the privilege of libelling Falstaff by calling him Cassius.

Diamonds continue to be trumps in South Africa, and correspondents write home the most dazzling descriptions of the riches that are waiting to be gathered up on those far-off coasts. The Cape *Standard* says that the discoveries are now simply enormous. Steam engines are now used for sifting earth to get the precious stones, and, it seems, with success. A gentleman writes from Du Toit's Pan that he sees newly-found diamonds of from twenty to sixty carats every day. At one place some men bought a claim for five hundred dollars, and in less than a month took out of it sixty-three stones, including some of fifteen carats and over. A poor man came out from England with barely money enough to keep him a fortnight. In three months he went home worth a quarter of a million of dollars. Another correspondent writes that he is purchasing all the stones he can find for the American market. There are about twenty diamond merchants on the field now, and their is no difficulty in the buyers selling their "finds" at a good price on the spot. Already they have boarding-alleys, markets, etc., and a company is about to lay out a system of water pipes in the various "farms." This reads like a description of the El Dorado, and the only danger is that the ardent imaginations of the lucky finders may indirectly lead many hundreds of less fortunate ones to ruin.

The accounting officers of the Treasury are said to have expressed their belief that the next Congress will considerably modify the laws relating to bounties. The Washington *Chronicle* states that the prevailing impression is that while no changed that such liberal construction can be placed upon them as will enable a large class of honorably discharged soldiers to avail themselves of the provisions of these laws. Every year seems to increase the country's veneration for the men who, inspired by patriotism, helped to save the nation, and soldiers who have hitherto been denied the privileges of laws rewarding their companions who were victorious, are now finding, through the generosity of the Government, gradually deriving the same benefits. Every year an additional class of soldiers are declared entitled to the advantages of the bounty act, and it is declared by public men who have a controlling influence in these matters that the Government will eventually include among those brave defenders whom the nation has decided to reward, all soldiers honorably discharged, whether veterans or those who by circumstances were placed in the ranks of three and nine months men, or others who for reasons which they could not control were mustered out after a short period of service.

How London Is Governed.

Dr. Leiber calls this "the size of cities." It seems also to be the age of municipal corruptions, and that philosopher or statesman who can solve the problem of their government so as to harmonize dense population with the highest demands of political liberty, giving us honesty and efficiency as the outcome will be a benefactor of the world. A New York journal, in view of the deplorable condition of affairs in that city, gives some information concerning the system by which the largest city in the world—London—is managed, the facts being of interest to the citizens of every considerable town.

The government of London consists of a Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council. Before the Norman conquest, every ten families in the metropolis were formed into an association, and held responsible for the good conduct of the several members. This was the origin of what are now known as the guilds, which, under a charter of Edward III., became corporate companies. Edward himself was enrolled as a merchant tailor, and the guilds in those days were designed chiefly for the protection of craftsmen; or, in other words, were a species of trades unions. There are now eighty of these guilds, and membership is gained either by birth, apprenticeship, purchase, or favor. All such persons are considered freemen of the city, and freemen who are also householders, paying not less than thirty shillings per annum in the shape of local taxes, call vote for municipal officers.

The Common Council consists of 240 members, representing the different wards of the city, and they are elected for a limited term by the freemen, aforesaid. The Aldermen are twenty-six in number, one for each ward, elected in the same manner, but for life. Any person elected Alderman and refusing to serve is liable to a fine of $2,500. The only eligible candidates are Aldermen who have served as Sheriff, and these two names are then submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen, who generally choose the oldest man. If the successful party declines the honor he is fined $5,000 for incexcusable neglect. The Lord Mayor receives a salary of $45,000, but it not unfrequently costs him $20,000 additional to get through his official term respectably. He presides at all ceremonic courts, and at all meetings of the Common Council, and in the common hall. He is also a judge in the Court of Hustings, in the Court of Criminal Court, and in the Guildhall sessions. He hrs his own court in the Mansion House, and is occupied from four to six hours each day in the trial of minor cases. Moreover, he is conservator of the Thames, which requires him to attend to nine Courts a year; is admiral of the port, head of the lieutenancy of the city, clerk of the markets, conservator certain duties in privy council, presides at public meetings, entertains distinguished strangers, and makes himself useful and ornamental in a variety of other ways. Evidently the Lord Mayor of London earns his salary, and we can see why it is that the greatest care is always taken in selecting the proper man for this highly honorable and responsible position.

The members of the council must be of unimpeachable record; no man who has ever been a bankrupt, or compromised with his creditors, is eligible. The council is the legislative body of the city; it makes, amends and repeals laws, attends to the finances, regulates the navigation of the Thames, appoints many of the officials and fixes their salaries, and is, in short, generally responsible for the entire management of the municipality. There are twelve sessions a year, the mayor presiding, and the aldermen being *ex-officio* members. Forty members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and of these at least two must be aldermen, and the mayor must be present either in persons or by deputy.

The duties of the aldermen are more simple and much less onerous. Each one is a justice of the peace, and attends for a week at a time in rotation at Guildhall for the performance of magisterial business. They are all expected to assist the lord mayor in his own courts whenever their services are required.

How Brigham Young Squares His Accounts.

[Salt Lake Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.]

Five years ago Brigham was very ill; as soon as he was convalescent he asked the Chief Clerk of the church for a statement of the Trustee-in-trust's account with him. To the horror of the head of the church he learned that he was a little under $1,000,000 on the wrong side of the books. It nearly drove him crazy. He could not comprehend it. The clerks pointed to his real estate—he has here over $1,500,000 in houses. Had he been doing a straightforward business, settling with his workingmen, and paying for his property at his own desk, he would have known how he stood with himself, the Trustee-in-trust. Instead of this he built, improved, purchased, worked at numerous things, and his own personal clerks sitting on one side of his office drew "orders" upon the tithing office, and the church treasurer on the other side of his office. When the one building Brigham had done all this convenient business of "washing one hand with the other," was finished, "Where is the money?" As the prophet he creeps up to the desk. "Well, I think — servile — to the church have been well — hings." "Yes, indeed, sir." "Yes, well, just balance my personal account with the Trustees-in-trust for services rendered. It was done. This settled very well when confined to the church affairs, but was very unsuccessful with the Gentiles.

Brigham has a bunchback agent named Musser, who has for the last three years traveled all over the country, and by flattery and the promise of the blessing of the Lord and his servant, Brigham, has obtained in the name of Brigham Young, deeds for property that amounts to over $20,000,000.

Flash Times.

[From the New York Shipping List.]

We read in our trans-Atlantic exchanges of the rapid reparation of German and French industries, which were thrown into a condition of chaos last year, and the revival of trade and commerce everywhere. The exports from Great Britain the past month are declared by the Board of Trade to have been wholly unprecedented, exceeding those for the corresponding period last year thirty per cent.—the major portion of the gain being credited to shipments to France and Germany. On this side of the Atlantic we have caught the same spirit of animation, and, with no unlooked for impediments, the year will close with a far brighter commercial record than the country has made in a long period. It is fortunate that we have so liberal a surplus of food to offset that which to make good the deficiencies of Europe. The London *Telegraph*, by the last mail, assures us that our farmers will have no occasion to sell corn at light their fires with the "golden fuel of corn," as Ophiah is said to "abound for it," to say nothing of the clearly defined necessities of Continental countries. Our shipments of grain to those weeks had been something enormous, and comparatively good and hardening prices present a strong temptation for the holder of any interests, altough last we learned upon this country, which is likely to be increased with the closing of the Baltic ports, for a few weeks hence. This outlook, in connection with the movement of the cotton crop, now about commencing, cannot fail to furnish employment, at reasonably good rates, for about all the tonnage that is likely to seek our ports.

Colorado the Lower Heaven.

Grace Greenwood, who is now sojourning in that territory, writes:

As for our confirmed asthmatics—unhappy men and women, who, like shipwrecked mariners, perishing of thirst, with "water, water everywhere"—gasp and fight for their scanty breath in the world of air they have to find it not difficult to realize the sufferings of men suffocated in mines, or the horrors of the "Black Hole" of Calcutta—they who once a year at least must rehearse the death agony, yet cannot die—for them, brothers and sisters in affliction,

"I wish to remark,
And my language is plain,"

that I do not believe there is out of Heaven such a place as the mountain land of Colorado. The higher I have gone thus far the better it has seemed for me. Even the tried lungsickness which here forms a storm seems not to be hurtful, so unlike is it to the harsh, dry, benumbing of the East and North. But when the air is perfectly dry it is to me the most buoyant and delicious. It has all the ethertial properties of champagne. I drink it in long, deep draughts. The worst of it is it goes to my head and I do not sleep well. I have here a peculiar lightness of the brain, as well as of the spirits. The double is a long-lasting effect, due in great part to mental excitement. Real mountaineers are famous sleepers, I believe.

The President Puts His Foot Down, and Will Stand by Murphy.

[From the Chicago Journal.]

President Grant, in conversation with friends here yesterday stated, very emphatically, and to his positive knowledge, the charges in the New York *Tribune* against Murphy are without foundation in fact, and that he sees no reason for removing him from the office of Collector. The clamor of Messrs. Greeley and Fenton and their friends will, therefore, prove unavailing. The President has, apparently, "put his foot down." He says he appointed Murphy, not because Murphy asked for the position, nor because of any pressure for his appointment, but because he (the President) knew him personally, and believed him to be a good man for the place. He sees no good reason for changing his opinion of him or his fitness for the place. Murphy being so, he will not remove him to gratify the clamor of those who have merely a personal or factious object in view.

Another Great Church Reformation.

A Berlin correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "A very different meeting from that of May ence has been held at Eisenach, in Thuringia, by the majority of the Protestant clergymen of that diocese. The proceedings have resulted in a resolution that the assembled clergy thought the time had arrived when the Protestant Church in Germany ought to be wholly separated from the State, as in Holland and America. From what I can observe around me, I have not the slightest doubt that this movement for free churches will soon become general. Nor do I doubt that, together with the Catholic Separatists, this movement will rapidly lead to another great Church Reformation, as in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Petroleum Stocks in Europe.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

To those who believe that prosperity results to producers and refiners from high prices rather than from low ones, it will be a matter of much satisfaction to learn that the enormous quantity of 149,000 barrels—or 6,705,000 gallons—of refined oil has, within the past three weeks alone, been withdrawn from the seaport towns to the interior markets of Europe. This fact has not previously been published in either Europe or this country; and taken in connection with the other fact that the long continued high rates on ocean freights have prevented the forwarding of the usual amount of stock, will be likely, so soon as generally known, to alter the tendency our markets have shown for the last quarter of a year.

A New Jersey paper, professing to have knowledge of the fact, says: Some three months since, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, known as the Alguada, and about 800 miles south of Trinidad, while being explored, under the direction of Agassiz, was found to contain gold. The rock is quartose, and quietly a few individuals obtained possession of the island, and these individuals—all Americans—will not disclose the exact locality of interests, although several offers from English capitalists in London were received, information having reached them through the consul at Aspinwall, as is supposed, although every arrangement had been made to keep the matter as quiet as possible. The gold is free and easily amalgamated, and in paying quantities in veins in the quartz. Forty different veins have been discovered on the island, and five mines are now being worked, and the returns received from ships at the Centerville works, in Greenville, Hudson county, New Jersey, are so large now, with very imperfect machinery, yielding sixty dollars per ton, and they are only getting a third of the gold, but the "tailings" are being saved, with the view of running through an improved machine, now being constructed. The ore is as rich as the richest ores of California and Venezuela.

Following are the exact words used by Judge Barnard, of New York, in addressing the grand jury of the Oyer and Terminer Court on the subject of official corruption: There may have been some irregularities committed in this city, or indiscretion, though some harsher word might be used. Men who are holding office in the city of New York not appointed by any particular men now in office, who have been there for years and years, appointed by Republicans when in power, or Democrats when in power, who never pretend to come near the City Hall except to get their pay on the first of the month, and some of them don't live in the city. I say so, I do say, and my observation justifies me in saying, that nearly all the fast horses and fast women in the city of New York are supported out of the City Treasury, and for the purpose of stopping that I simply call your attention to it so that some of those men holding sinecure offices may go to work and get an honest living if they can, or else take to the high way, so that at least we can send them to the state prison or to the gallows.

Gentlemen who have just returned from the volcanic region of the Yellowstone country report that the statements heretofore made regarding the wonders there exhibited are in nowise exaggerated. In scientific research Humboldt circumnavigated the globe to witness natural phenomena far surpassed to-day in Montana, within an area of a few miles. We predict that in five years the valley of the Yellowstone will have become a resort for pleasure-seekers and tourists of all lands. No portion of the world thus far known presents attractions approaching those of this strange region. The results of the observations and examinations of the late scientific expedition will soon be given to the public by the press, and through it excite a curiosity and interest which the wonders of Vesuvius, Niazara and the Geysers of Iceland have never yet caused to be felt

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FALL STYLES AND COLORS—VERY CHEAP.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
DRESS GOODS.
6-4 Serge Poplin and Soft Plaids at a bargain.
3-4 Plain and Serge Poplin Plaids, all wool.
Black and Colored Sateen Cloths.
French Merinos, Black and Colored Alpacas.
Blankets, Comforts, Quilts.
Cassimeres, Waterproofs and Flannels of all kinds.

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WM. SEMPLE'S
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New Fall Goods.
NEW WHITE FLANNELS,
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AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.'S,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

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WORKS, CORNER OF WEBSTER AND FRANKLIN AVENUES.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The Gard Brick Co.
Are now prepared to furnish to Contractors and Builders A FIRST-CLASS ARTICLE OF BRICK. The facilities for making are
30,000 per Day.
And in quality are equal to any manufactured in the market, which will be furnished in quantities at the
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AT 50 CENTS,
LADIES BALMORAL SKIRTS
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At $1 33 Heavy Balmoral Skirts, a decided bargain.
At $2. Ladies' Gored Felt Skirts, figured borders.
At $2 50, Ladies' Woolen Shawls—full size.
At 62½c, Gent's Cloth Shirts.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Drawers.
At 12½c, Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose.
Ladies' Plain Merino Hose.
Millinery Goods.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Plumes.

Cloaking Velvets,
VELVETEENS,
Silk Velvets, All Colors,
AT

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BANKERS,

OFFERS FOR SALE THE NEW BONDS OF THE

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

Bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest.

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

FOR SALE AT

90 and Accrued Interest.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RELIABLE SECURITIES

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

12

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

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BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

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57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, October 10, 1871.

The far reaching effects of the Chicago fire has scarcely begun to be felt in financial circles. When we consider the enormous amount of insurance to be paid out by companies all over the country, that have risks in the burning city, and the amounts necessary to rebuild immediately sufficient houses to protect the now homeless munitude, we can approximate to the reality of the disaster. The insurance companies, to make good their policies, will be compelled to call in the bulk of their loans, and realize on investments held for years. This will not only tighten money, but flood the already over-burdened market with bonds, which must be sold at any price, at a time when the market is least prepared to sustain the load. That these effects will be felt in our own city in increased rates of interest and stringent money we cannot doubt. Although the whole sum which Pittsburgh insurance companies will lose is not sufficient to effect them, except, perhaps, to reduce their usual dividends for a short time. But the money here in good supply at the bank counters, but a general feeling looking toward a "hardening" of the market.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Pittsburgh Gas Company	$190 00
Pittsburgh Gas Company	99 00
Mechanics' National Bank	96 37½
Bank of Pittsburgh	71 00
Co-operative Fire Insurance Co. ($5 paid in)	25 00

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅛	114⅜	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
10-40s	110½	110½	110½
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¼
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅜
United States 10-40s	110½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅝
Pacific Railroad	99
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Currency Pacifics	125

The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday says: During the morning the most alarming reports have been received in regard to the great fire in Chicago; and if these are but half true the losses will be heavily felt throughout the country as well as in that unfortunate city. A sweeping fire of this kind cannot fail to prostrate for a considerable time the trade of Chicago, which is more or less interwoven with that of the entire west. Railroad earnings will be effected, and the insurance interest east and west will be severely taxed. It is regarded as particularly unfortunate that this great fire should have occurred when the financial centres both in New York and London is so unsatisfactory. The last statement of the city banks shows that they are widely expanded. The London telegrams report that the money market there is active at 5@6 per cent., and unless the drain of specie to Canada is checked, which is not probable, the Bank of England rate is likely to be further advanced this week. The London market for securities is reported as flat, that is dull and rather heavy. Prices at the opening were about the same as on Saturday, with the exception of 10-40s, which are down ½ per cent. The leading foreign bankers here have advanced their rates for sterling to 109½ for sixty days, and 110¾ for short sight. The point at which specie can be shipped from here without loss is 110¾ for short sight. These facts and considerations fully account for the unsettled feeling, which for the moment, at least, rules in Wall street.

It is should prove true that the business part of Chicago has been nearly all destroyed by fire, as the telegrams assert, it will seriously affect New York, as the losses will have to be largely borne by this city. A good share of the insurance will fall on New York companies, a great deal of the money lent on grain destroyed was New York capital; goods marketed by New York merchants in Chicago during the fall trade, and which have not been paid for, will represent almost a total loss; and much Chicago grain paper that has been discounted here within the last six weeks, will be lost to the New York banks. The capital required to build up the town will also have to come, in a great measure, from here.

The scene in the Stock exchange was one of the wildest ever witnessed there. Demoniac yells, such as one heard in the Gold Room on Black Friday in 1869, transgressed the desperate man to save at least a little of their wrecked fortunes. Gestures of despair, faces pale with mortal fear, backed by anguish such as one may well wish never to see a second time, greeted one on every side. To a stranger it would have seemed that the assemblage of dressed men before him was insane.

—The following table made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 10, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & H.	95½	95¾	95¾	97	97¼	97⅜
Do. Scrip	81	82	82	82½	82½	83
Erie	25	25½	26	26	26½	26⅝
Reading	107½	107	106½	106	106⅛	106
Harlem		129½		130		
Mich. Cent.		96		96		
Lake Shore	95	95	94¾	94¾	96	95¾
Illinois Cent.		132				
Pittsburg		114	114	113	113½	114
C. & N. W.	61¾	62⅛	61¾	61½	62⅛	61¾
Do. pref.	87	87	87	87	87	87
Rock Island	94	95¾	95½	95¾	96¼	96⅜
St. Paul	54¼	55	54¾	54¾	55¼	55⅛
Do. pref	73¾	74	73	73¾	75⅛	75⅜
Tol. & Wabash		70		70		
Do. pref						
Fort Wayne		98		99	99	99
Ohio & Miss.	35¾	37¾	37¾	38	38¾	38½
Ohio & Alton		110		110		
Do. pref						
N. J. Central		102		104		
Canton		73		73		
W. U. Tel	95	96¾		96		
Pacific Mail	46¾	47	46	47¾	46¾	47
Adams Ex.		80		80		
Wells Ex.		50		50		
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58½
Philadelphia and Erie	25⅞
Lehigh Navigation	54
Catawissa preferred	48½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	48¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	125
Schuylkill Navigation	16½
Reading	52⅜

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Prompt to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collaterel or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, October 10, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle light to this time. The number of buyers here not so large as usual, and the market not fairly opened up. As yet but very little stock has changed hands, and the quotations are nominal. Extra $5 50 per hundred pounds; prime $5 25; good $4 75, medium $4 00; inferior $3 00; scalawags $3 00.

Hogs.

The arrival of hogs fair. The market, under the influence of more favorable advices, is active, and a good many hogs are changing hands at prices as follows: Best extra assorted $4 80 per hundred lbs; prime assorted $4 70; good $4 50; medium $4 35; inferior $4.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep were fair. The number of buyers here is about the same as usually. The market was moderately active, at prices about the same as last week: Extra, $5 50 per 100 lbs; prime, $5 25; good, $5 00; medium, $4 00; inferior, $3 00; lambs, $2 00.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 10, 1871.

REMARKS.—The all-absorbing topics of conversation to-day were the devastating conflagration in Chicago and the State election. We endeavored to gather the rulings of the market, but upon inquiry for the proprietors or other individuals competent to furnish the desired information, we found that they were either engaged in collecting money, provisions and clothing for the tens of thousands of sufferers in our sister city—now in ashes—or were engaged at the election polls. Add to all this the fact that country dealers remained at home that they might cast their votes for the candidates of their choice and it will be seen that business was partially suspended. So far as we could learn, however, quotations are not materially changed since our last report. Business continues very active and its volume is daily increasing. In all leading lines of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale the stocks are full and complete, and as we have repeatedly remarked before dealers from the surrounding country can do as well in Pittsburgh as in eastern cities.

The Pittsburgh Grain and Produce Exchange met at the usual hour this morning. In view of the Chicago calamity, by common consent of the members, buying and selling was dispensed with. President A. M. Marshall on taking the Chair alluded to the fact that the great western grain mart, from which Pittsburgh was wont to draw her supplies, had been reduced to ashes; that tens of thousands were homeless, hungry and almost naked, and that it was the bound duty of every christian and philanthropist in the land to extend *prompt* aid to the sufferers, according to the means with which they are blessed. On motion of Mr. R. P. Duff resolutions of sympathy with, and pledging aid to the sufferers, was passed, and a committee appointed consisting of Messrs. J. P. Richardson, H. Rea, Jr., and S. A. McHenry, to wait upon the grain and produce dealers and solicit aid for the suffering people of the Garden City. The committee went to work with a will, and at four o'clock this afternoon reported $1,257 subscribed.

The committee are still actively at work and the amount will be largely increased.

We will resume are usual full and extended quotations to-morrow.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 11, 1871.

REMARKS.—There was really no oil market yesterday. The oil men were busily engaged in raising money and other necessaries for the Chicago sufferers. This was considered of far more importance than trying to sell oil when there were no buyers. In regard to prices the oil men informed us that if we were anxious to give figures we could furnish those of the previous day, and as they would not contain any information we conclude to omit them in the present issue.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, October 10.—We quote a continued firm but quiet market, and prices remain unchanged.

SALES:

1,000 bbls Upper Road, spot	$4 65
1,000 bbls Church Road, spot	4 75
5,000 bbls do all year	4 45
1,000 bbls Polemic Centre, regardless, spot, 4	80
1,000 bbls 47 gravity spot	4 92½
325 bbls Story Farm, merchantable	4 82½
462 bbls do do, 46 gravity, spot	4 95
336 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity, spot	4 95
333 bbls do do, 45 gravity, spot	4 90
2,000 bbls Lower Road, merchantable, spot	4 92½
1,000 bbls do do	4 92½
1,000 bbls do do, all the year	4 87½
1,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity	5 05

NEW YORK, October 10.—Closing on the 9th.—The market is very quiet; sales 2 car loads refined; 3,600 bbls sold at 24½c; crude held at 14¼@14½c; cases 28½c. Philadelphia deliveries very quiet but firm at 24½@24¾c for balance of month; one sale of 1,000 bbls at 24¾c, with a return.

OIL CITY, October 10.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 82½; 47 gravity, Oil City, held at $5 05 to $5 07½.

ROUSEVILLE, October 10.—Market quiet but firm at $4 75@4 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 10.—Market quiet at $4 80@4 85.

TITUSVILLE, October 10.—Market very quiet at $4 60 on upper road.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Market quiet; S. W., 24½c; crude, in barrels, 18¾c; cases 30c; sales none; futures, November and December, 24¼@24½c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PARKER'S LANDING, October 10.—Market quiet and firm at $4 62½.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 10.—Market quiet but very firm, at $4 92½ to $4 95; sales 12 cars at $4 85.

ROUSEVILLE, October 10.—Market unchanged and firm, sellers holding for $4 85, 4 80 bid.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 10.—Market very quiet; none offering at any prices.

TITUSVILLE, October 10.—Market dull and nothing doing; nominally $4 60@4 62½.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Market quiet but steady at last quotations—24c. for spot, and buyers all the month held at 24½@24¾c; nothing doing. Crude market unchanged; spot $4 40 to $4 41. No transactions reported.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Bates & G.	Commercial Oil Works	853
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	146
R S Duncan	Peerless Oil Works	80
Parker & Kay	King's Oil Works	230
Bates & G.	Citizens Oil Works	696
Bates & G.	Novelty Oil Works	398
P Hotchkiss	Triumph Oil Works	496
Bates & G.	Liberty Oil Works	300
S Duncan	Fairview Oil Works	310
Bates & G.	Sterling Oil Works	154
T Hackett	Sterling Oil Works	74
Thos King	Fairview Oil Works	942
Jos Clark	H W C Tweddle	16
T P Miller	H W C Tweddle	74
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	234

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Commercial Oil Works	853	Vesta Oil Works	146
Peerless Oil Works	80	King's Oil Works	230
Citizens Oil Works	696	Nonpareil Oil Works	398
Triumph Oil Works	496	Sterling Oil Works	154
Liberty Oil Works	300	Fairview Oil Works	1,016
H. W. C. Tweedle	248	Sunbeam Oil Works	234
Total			4,567

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, October 6, 1871.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

J A McKee & Sons, 348 obls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 234 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 200 obls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 268 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Bro., 262 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Co, 262 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 473 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 288 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Oil Co, 468 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co, 361 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 19¾c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $4 50 @4 90; common to good extra do $5 00@5 40; choice do $5 50@6 75; white western extra $7 75@8 00. Ohio extra $5 50@6 75. St. Louis $7 40@8 25. Rye flour and corn meal quiet. Whisky steady at 96c. Wheat dull; spring No. 2 $1 50@1 60; winter red western $1 60@1 65; amber $1 67 @1 70; white $1 72@1 76. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull; western mixed in store and afloat 58@61c; steady; western and Ohio 58@61c. Hay quiet. Hops scarce and firm. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; mess $19 50@19 75; prime $16 50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard firm; kettle rendered 15½c; steam 15c. Butter steady; Ohio 20@22c; Western reserve 22@25c; State 25@30c. Cheese dull at 11@13½c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 10.—Cattle—Supply 4,607 on 271 cars, a decrease of 164 from the supply of last week. The market opens dull and heavy and sales nominal, not enough to indicate prices; sales 23 Cherokee steers, 953 lbs, @ $5 75; 20 Ohio steers, 1,040 lbs, @ $5 75; 20 mixed. Sheep—Receipts 547; market dull with but little demand; prices nominal; sales 208 Ohio lambs, 75 lbs @ $4 75; 38 sheep 70 lbs @ $4 60. Hogs—receipts 14,524, the greater part being through consignments; market active and advancing, closing strong with an upward tendency; sales of 1,764 at $4 30 to $4 75 for common to good.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.—Tobacco—Sales 77 hhds; lugs $7@7 75; low to medium leaf $8@10. Bagging—movement light, chiefly on orders at 17½@18c. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 19c. Flour firm and in good demand; extra family $6 50. Wheat firm and in good demand at $1 40@1 50. Corn 50@55c. Oats 38c. Rye 75c, on arrival. Provisions quiet and firm; mess pork held at $19 50, on orders. Bacon strong; shoulders 7½c; sides, clear rib, 12½c; do, sugar cured 15½c; do plain 15½c, all packed. Lard 14½@15c. Whisky dull at 91@92c; very little here.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—Flour and grain unchanged. Cotton dull; low middling 19c. Whisky declined to 90c. Provisions quiet and unchanged, but with a good demand, firm, and pork and lard not offered; pork, therefore, nominally $18. Lard 13½c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 6½c; sides clear rib 8¾c; do clear 7½c. Bacon strong; shoulders 7½c; sides clear rib 9¾c. Business neglected to a great extent, owing to the intense excitement regarding Chicago.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—Cotton nominal. Flour steady, superfine $3 25@3 50; extra $3 75. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall $1 40@1 41¾; No 2 do $1 36@1 37. Corn firm, entered 66@66c; mixed sacked 54@56c. Oats firm; No 2 at elevator 36c, sacked; mixed 33@34c. Barley firm; low spring 60c. Rye steady at 74@76c. Whisky firm at 93@96c. Tobacco quiet. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Pork firm at $18. Bacon active and higher; shoulders 7½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 10.—There is but little doing in this department of trade, as the sad news from Chicago has cast a gloom over the business circle. In the meantime prices are steady and a limited inquiry is noticeable at previous rates.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 10.—Cotton declined to 18½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 10.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 18c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 10.—Cotton quiet at 18½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 10.—Cotton good ordinary 15½c.

GRATES!

L. H. Smith & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WELLMAN PATENT

Reflector Stoves and Grates.

KELLS' PATENT

IRON HEARTH.

THE ANCHOR SAD IRON,

FIRE IRON STANDS, &c,

The Reflector Is the Best and Cleanest Grate for the Least Money. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a Trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more durable and Cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE

Anchor Sad Iron Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the trade generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street, GOODWIN'S, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,

Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street, PITTSBURGH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114⅛.

NEW YORK, October 10 P. M.

GOLD.

Wall street has been the scene of great excitement throughout the day. Gold yesterday evening and this morning was depressed by sales of prominent speculators, who, it is said, threw five millions on the market. The earliest sale to-day was at 113¾, since which time it has been advanced to 114⅛, closing firm at the latter price. From 5 to 6 cent. to 1-16 was paid for carrying, and late in the day from 7 to 8 cent. to 1-16 for use. Clearings about $84,000,000.

MONEY.

The market was extremely stringent. Towards the close of bank hours seven per cent. gold was the highest rate paid out. In the Stock Exchange Rock Island was turned this afternoon at a rate which gave the lender of money two per cent. for its use until to-morrow. This, however, was entirely exceptional.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS

Dull and lower. The market closed feverish. It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury will buy an extra amount of bonds for the purpose of letting out some of the Treasury currency.

Coupons 1881	116½	5-20s, 1867	115½
5-20s, 1862	114½	7-30s, 1869	109½
5-20s, 1864	114½	10-40s	110½
5-20s, 1865	114½	Currency 6s	121½
5-20s, 1868, new	113½		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and weak.

Missouris	84	Virginias, old	60
Tennessees, old	56	North Carolinas, old	21½
Tennessees, new	63½	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	60		

STOCKS

Excited and feverish. The fluctuations were wide and frequent, and attended by enormous dealings. Only those failures have thus far been announced, which is something remarkable. In the face of the great shrinkage in values since Saturday last. The greatest fluctation of the day was in Illinois Central, which sold at 130 and 132, a difference of 8 per cent. No changes in other shares were considered without 200@2 cent. The market changed from depression to firmness, and from firmness to depression with great rapidity. The market closed up steady and comparatively quiet after a day of great activity, excitement and frequent fluctuations. The closing quotations generally were about 1 to 2 per cent. off from the highest prices of the day. An unsettled feeling still prevails on the stock exchange and in financial circles the events of the future being awaited with great anxiety. The effect last week was large and has got its contracts covered without loss, finding itself unexpectedly long of stocks. Good buyers have been ready to take stocks at concessions, forced by necessities. Two prominent bankers of Philadelphia suspended business this morning.

W. U. Telegraph	58	Rock Island	96½
Quicksilver	16½	N. J. Central	104
Mariposa	1	St. Paul	55¼
Preferred	3	Preferred	75
Adams Express	80	Wabash	56½
Wells-Fargo Express	51	Preferred	63
Am'r'n Express	52	Fort Wayne	99
U. S. Ex	50	Terre Haute	39
Pacific Mail	46¾	Preferred	80
New York Cent	93	Chicago and Alton	111
N. Y. Cent. Scrip	82¾	Preferred	113
Erie	26¼	Ohio and Miss	38
Preferred	57	Cleve., Col. and Cin	84
Harlem	124	Burlington and Quincy	130
Preferred	126	Lake Shore	95¾
Reading	106⅝	Illinois Central	130
Michigan Central	110	Union Pacific	22½
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	113	Central Pacific Bonds	101¾
Northwestern	62	Union	85
Northwestern Pref'd	75		

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Batavia	Oct. 14	Liverpool.
Idaho	Oct. 18	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Oct. 20	Liverpool.
Pereire	Oct. 21	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 10, 1871.

River twenty-two inches and falling. Raining steadily; business dull. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.	
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.	
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.	

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.	
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.	
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.	
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.	

Monongahela marks thirteen inches.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

THE river has varied but little since our last. As navigation continues suspended to the lower ports, the rise or fall of one or two inches is a matter of no consequence. The weather was as pleasant as could be desired.

THE Charleston *Herald* says the shallowest water in the Kanawha is at Cantrill's, three miles above Point Pleasant.

THE Aid is on her way down the Missouri to St. Louis with the engines and boilers of Yuba Belle. That boat has been abandoned and nothing more can be recovered from her. Captain McPherson will probably get another boat next week.

THE United States mail packets on the slack water leave daily at eight A. M. and five P. M. These boats have superior accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, on the wharfboat, at the foot of Ross street.

OFFICIAL SURVEY OF THE OHIO RIVER FROM PITTSBURGH TO CAIRO.—At the request of our river friends we have published a third edition of this important table, with various improvements. It can be obtained at the COMMERCIAL office at ten cents per copy, or three copies for twenty-five cents.

LOUISVILLE, October 8.—No Cincinnati packets had arrived at 7 P. M. They will probably work in to-night. Navigation is virtually closed. Twenty-three inches on Portland Bar. We are increasing at French Island in consequence of the channel cutting out.

CINCINNATI.—The Mail line Company notify shippers that they will not receive any freight for points south of Louisville for the present.

The ferry-landing on the Newport side has been removed up near the bridge pier on account of low water.

NEW ALBANY, October 8.—Clear and pleasant. River fallen one and a half inches to-day, with twenty-three inches on Portland Bar. The Rose Hite and Leclaire were the only arrivals. They report the stage of water per telegraph twenty inches on Pluppy Creek. They turned back from Rockport.

SENSIBLE.—When Keithsburg sued the Northern Line, steamboats refused to land there, which made it bothersome. She has since very sensibly concluded to make peace with the Northern Line Packet Company, and give it wharfage free. All the suits are withdrawn.

EVANSVILLE, October 8.—Weather clear, smoky and warm, with a dry east wind. Rain fall 1 inch. Mercury 76 degrees. Port list—Mollie Hagon, from Cairo, 9 P. M.; Ruby, Gunsolus at 4 P. M. for Cairo; Captain Dexter has chartered the Mollie Hagon to take the Quicksteel's place in the Cairo trade. Captain Fowler will probably have the Eddyville. Captain Hyman takes his stays Wednesdays and Saturdays. The Empire got over Henderson Bar last night.

THE following is a list of the wrecks now visible between Cincinnati and Louisville as reported by our correspondent Zag: Barge sunk by Europa sometime since on the foot of Coulson's Riffle; Europa at Parlor Grove; Magnolia at North Bend; David Gibson at Petersburg; Tom Scott and America above Madison; J. & N. McCullough above Madison, and Undine at Cooper's Bar.

On the 2d inst., the rapids improvement contractors gave notice to steamboatmen to keep clear in the Rock Island Rapids for any but the smallest boats must cease with the end of this week. The offers around St. Louis Rock or Watch Island, not far from Hampton, were in by Saturday, and will occupy the best part of the channel for about 20 each of these points. The dams will not be cleared away probably before.

THE Point Pleasant (W. Va.) *Journal* says: "The Ohio river at this point is lower than it has been for fully twenty years—so say the old folks."

"An injunction has been granted against David O. Hopkins, upon petition of Benjamin Hall, r straining him from running the ferry between this side of the river and Racine. This ferry was established by the Board of Supervisors last December. It is likely that a bitter lawsuit will grow out of the matter."

A PEORIA exchange, speaking of the Illinois, says: "The mighty hillside has sunk within the bed so that it is now lower by three inches than it ever was before. The low water marks of 1834 and 1838, that have heretofore been matters of history, are above their heads above the water, after nearly forty years' submergring, and have four good inches to spare them. When the south wind blows the water in the lake piles back and shows all of the sand bar next the channel, clear up to where the dredging was done. The water is at a lower ebb now than it will be again for many years, and navigation remains delightful. Business on the levee quite active in the way of shipments South. The upper Mississippi boats are departing with large passenger lists. Rates firm.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The recent death of Captain Armstrong, at St. Louis, reminds us that the mortuary list has been quite large among Wheeling steamboatmen during the past few years, including Captain James Roberts, T. Shirley, Asa B. Johnston, John List, J. C. Jelly, Sam. McCullough, Wm. C. Battelle, D. B. Herron, and Messrs. Abel, L. Agnew, James A. Forsyth, and the late A. D. Armstrong.

THE United States steamer Major Sanders started down the river on Saturday, in charge of Captain George Rowley. She will commence operations at Guipp dor.

CAPTAIN J. H. PORTER, of the United States snagboat Greenbrier, is here from Evansville, and expects to return in a day or two.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Per Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Joshua Rhodes, 3 cars bulk barley. Darlington Rox, 196 sks corn. Lewis Wenett, 1 bbl apples. W H Graff & Co, 4 do do. Jas O'Brien 5 do eggs. H Riddle, 5 do do. Geo Herdt, 70 bbls cider, 40 do apples. O H Alleman, 65 bales hay. Junker D & Co, 1 F casting. Westing House Air Brake Co, 1 F augers. T C Jenkins & Bro, 50 bxs soap, 1 bale cotton wick. J White Jr, 22 bales hops. Vogt, Munsel & Co, 170 bbls apples, 5 do eggs, 2 bags bolt. W Dunker, 2 bbls apples, 2 do potatoes. E Lare & Co, 16 pkgs sundries. S P Hancock, 15 do. brooms. Ed Fair, 4 bbls apples. F Myers, 1 bx mdse. Scott & Gisell, 367 bags oats. Zug & Co, 50 t. pig iron. Lewis & Whitehead & Co, 10 do. brooms. 10 bbls flour. M H Cochran, 1 stove. W Anderson, 1 household goods. Vangeuder & S, 10 bbls apples. Anderson & W, 2 bbls steel. Rees, Graff & Co, 50 bbls rivets. H Gerwig & Son, 25 do frames. W F Townsend & Co, 14 casks rivets, 27 kegs do, 20 bdls wire. M De Lange & Bro, 1 bbl beer. Hoffstott, Watt & Co, 2 cars fire brick. J J Pettitt, 3 bbls nick nuts. F Stamper, 5 pkgs sundries. W Sinnott & Co, 5 bbls cushions, 5 spikes. E Wormser & Co, 2 hf butts tobacco. Hopkins, D & Co, 1 bx mdse. Wm Flinn & Co, 40 do shines. J W [illegible], 25 sks oats. J Y McLaughlin & Son, 14 sacks sorgo, 2 bdls isinglass. Penn Salt Co, 1 pkg carboys. N J Bradin, 200 bxs cheese. Lewis, O & P, 1 do. Sellers & J T McAleese, 1 bbl apples. Woodcock & D, 3 bxs butter. W Flaccus & Son, 9 bbls sakks. Livingston & Co, 2 bbls coal facings. E Hoover, 1st bx mdse, cow tails and tanners scraps. House, H & Co, 51 sks rags. James Thorn & Co, 1 iron chest, 1 bdl ropes. Eli Baker, 2 bbls potatoes. John Dunlap, 1 bx h ware.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

J O & E R Bendish, 2 cars shingles. Mullen, Glenn & Co, 2 cars lumber. John Naz, 1 car lumber. Wm McKee & Co, 5 cars wheat. McCreadey & McGruder, 1 car lumber. Lewis, O & P, 2 cars metal. Lewis, B, D & Co, 3 cars do. Lindsay & McCutcheon, 2 cars do. Hoff, D & Co, 4 cars do, 1 car clay. Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co, 4 cars ore. M Donahue, 1 car firewood. Thompson & Lyon, 1 car do. Altvater & Co, 4 cars stone. Forrester & Magraw 2 cars do. Coleman & M, 3 cars do. E. L. Waldo, 1 car do. Ralps & R, 5 cars Staves and bdge. J H Hemphill, 3 cars do do. Adams & K, 1 car oats. Dunn & Co, 1 car lime. Sarah J & Co, 186 bags barley, Gilmore & A, 40 bbls staves, 39 barrel hdge. Smith & Co, 2 cars barley. W A Walker 10 bbls tallow. Lanckamp & Son, 70 bags oats. R & W Jenkinson, 30 bas cigars.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

J L Brown, 2 cars s lumber. Blazer & F, 50 bbls apples. Dalzell & F, 5 bbls oil. G H Danby & Son, 1 puncheon tobacco. Loehbe & Bro, 20 bbls peas. C C Barr, 2 bbls tobacco, 10 pails do. Jones & L, 2 cars clay. Wm Hutchinson, 1 car pipe. Lewis, O & P, 1 car clay. J & W Fairlie, 1 car oats, 100 middlings. Marshall & K, 1 car mixed. Marshall & Wells 1 car clay. Loh, Son & Co, 5 bbls apples. L H Smith & Co, 11 stoves, 2 bdls fenders. Vandeman & S, 5 bbls apples, 99 sks potatoes, 2 tubs lard. Graff, Sicks' chease. Wright, K & Son, 27 bbls apples. Carnegie, K & Co, 1 car clay. Pittsburgh Forge Co, 1 car wrought iron. O H Alleman, 3 cars hay. W J Mc & I car ore. H B

THE VERY LATEST.

Pennsylvania.

Splendid Republican Victory

Republican Majority from 15,000 to 20,000.

Both Branches of the Legislature Republican!

The election yesterday resulted in a splendid victory for the Republicans. Their majority in the State is between fifteen and twenty thousand. The complexion of the Senate has been reversed and a Republican majority secured, while the Republican majority in the House has been increased. The city of Philadelphia has done nobly, and the victory in Luzerne little less than surprising. Below we append dispatches received up to the time of going to press:

THE STATE.

In Franklin the Republican gain is 370; Chester, 300 Republican majority; Lycoming, 350 Democratic; Lancaster, 4,000 Republican; Northampton, 2,000 Democratic, a Republican gain of 826; Dauphin, 1,400 Republican; Allegheny, 4,500 Republican; Northampton county—Republican gain 332; Chester county, ten townships, 2,500 majority; Berks probably 5,000 Democratic; Delaware 1,400 Republican.

Township returns from various parts of the State indicate nearly uniform Republican gains.

Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 10, 1871.

We have carried the State by fifteen thousand majority. We gain two members of the House in Philadelphia and gain probably four in Luzerne, one Senator in Luzerne, and one in Cumberland giving us both Houses. EDWARD EVERETT.

By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—The election was quiet in most of the wards. In the Fourth and Fifth wards the colored voters complain of intimidation, and the police were changed by the Mayor. In the Fifteenth ward Miss Carrie S. Burton tendered her vote, which was not received. Judge Allison, of the court of Common Pleas, rejected the application for a mandamus to compel the receipt of her vote, and was sustained by his brother judges.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Fox, Stock, Porter, Lamon, Marks, Potts, Vodges, Griffith, Smith, Levering, Elliott, Daniels, Albright and Hancock are all elected to the House.

LATER.—Serious riots have broken out in the southern part of the city. Four or five men have been killed and twenty-five wounded. Three brigades of militia have been ordered to the scene of troubles. Haggerty, a lieutenant of police, has been arrested by order of Judge Allison, and held in one thousand dollars to answer a charge of obstructing the polls.

The trouble first commenced between the white and colored men at Eighth and Fitzwater streets. The crowd drawn together by the report of the fight numbered nearly one thousand persons. A shower of paving stones was thrown into this assemblage, and immediately the fight commenced in earnest. Pistols were used and a number of men armed with bright new muskets charged about and fired into the crowd. The battle continued and the crowd passed up Eighth street to Lombard, down Lombard to Seventh, down Seventh to South, and through South to Shippen, where the police courts and alleys were swarming with men, who fired upon each other. While the fight in Lombard street continued, a number of colored men, armed with muskets, came out of an alley just below Seventh street, and charged upon a squad of police officers, who were backed by a lot of shirt-sleeved supporters, and being beaten back retreated into a tavern, taking up their position behind the shutters and firing windows. From this position they fired a volley, which was spiritedly returned, and for ten minutes the neighborhood resounded with reports of firearms, while missiles, paving stones and bricks, were flying through the air. Chief of Police Mitchell was present during the riot and did his best with the small force he commanded to quell the disturbance. He did not succeed, however, until over two hundred shots were fired. A score of persons were wounded, and, as reported, four men killed. Half a dozen men were shot in Lombard street. They were set off by their friends, but how seriously they were wounded cannot be stated. Chief Mulholland succeeded in restoring order after taking the ringleaders of both parties into custody. The riot is attributed by those who watched its origin to the ill-treatment of colored voters at Eighth and Fitzwater streets, and more or less at all the polls in the Fourth and Fifth wards.

Following is a list of the casualties, as far as reported, admitted to the hospitals: James Seward, head badly cut; Henry Lewis (colored), shot in the head and foot by a policeman; Frank Burk, officer Seventeenth district, struck in the stomach; Daniel Redding, struck in the right temple; William Perry (colored), shot in the hip; Stephen Baker (colored), shot in the side; C. H. Davis, struck with a brick on the head and badly cut; Wm. Ralstone, shot in the leg; Lewis Baldwin, shot in the leg; Wm. R. Cooper, colored, cut with a razor on the head and shoulder and end of the right thumb cut off; John Fagan, wounded in the head; Frank Ford, shot in the side; John Montgomery, wounded in the face and head; Charles Johnson, colored, shot in the face.

Killed—Isaac Chase (colored), killed on his own doorstep with an axe; Octavius Catto, principal of the colored high school, was shot dead during an argument on the street.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, 11:30 P. M., October 10, 1870.

The returns are received very slowly. The election of the Republican ticket is conceded by various majorities. Stokely, Republican, is elected Mayor by an established majority of eight thousand. Mann, Republican, is elected by eighteen hundred. A desperate fight was made on Mann, and he was cut very generally in all the wards. The Davis and Connell, Republicans, are elected to the State Senate. Fourteen members of the House are claimed by the Republicans. This is a gain of four Republicans.

A special dispatch to the *Post* says that returns from Franklin and Cumberland district indicate the election of Weakley, Republican, to the Senate.

Rioting occurred in several wards in the lower part of the city. In the Sixth ward the colored men were driven from the polls by the police, and several shot. Octavius Catto, colored, a school master, was shot dead as he was leaving his house. Mann also escaped in the crowd. The majority in the State is estimated at 20,000. JOHN M. CARSON.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10, 1871.

Dispatches received here from most of the counties in the State indicate a majority for the Republican ticket of nearly 15,000. Of this majority Philadelphia gives about 5,000.

The entire Republican city ticket is elected by a large majority, with the exception of District Attorney. For this office the contest between Mann and Shepard is very close.

In Philadelphia the whole Republican ticket is reported elected by 5,000 majority, except Wm. B. Mann, for District Attorney, who seems to be behind the ticket and may be defeated.

Philadelphia returns indicate that the Republicans have carried the State, electing Stanton Auditor General and Heath Surveyor General.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.—Five wards give Biddle, Democrat, for Mayor 1,533 majority, a gain of 395.

Delaware county gives 1,300 Republican majority. Scattering townships show small gains on either side.

Indiana County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., October 10, 1871.

The returns from this borough are: Stanton, one hundred and twenty-seven; Heath, same; McCandless, fifty-seven; Cooper, same; Logan, one hundred and seven; Clark, seventy-seven, for President Judge; White, one hundred and nine; Turney, seventy-two, for State Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., October 10.

Harry White has one hundred and sixty-eight majority in his own township—the largest any Republican ever had—a gain of sixty-six on Geary. From returns received his majority in the county will reach twenty-two hundred.

Venango County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EMLENTON, PA., October 10, 1871.

The majorities here are from twenty-five to twenty-seven. The whole vote is one hundred and two, a Republican gain of twelve.

Washington County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 10, 1871.

The election has closed. A full vote was polled. There are indications of a small Republican gain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONONGAHELA CITY, October 10, 1871.

Monongahela City—McCandless, one hundred and six; Cooper, one hundred and six; Beath, one hundred and thirty-four; Stanton, one hundred and thirty; Spangler, twelve.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

NEW CLARENCE, October 10, 1871.

The Republican ticket is elected in Liverpool Township by a good majority, a large gain over the last election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., October 10, 1871.

The election passed off quietly here to-day, resulting as follows: Noyes 310, McCook 189, the State ticket leading the Governor one. An ordinance to suppress the sale of beer and ale was carried by 63 majority.

Pickaway County.

Circleville City and township, 371 Democrat. Lancaster and two townships report a Republican gain of 104 over 1870. Elyria gives Noyes a majority of 360, a Republican gain of 90.

Washington County.

Marietta and Harrisburg and six townships give 380 majority for Noyes, a Democratic gain of 21 over 1869. The Republican Senator and Representative lose about 100.

Greene County.

Xenia City and township gives Noyes 814 majority, a Republican loss of 270 from 1870.

Lawrence County.

Six wards and the townships give Noyes 660 majority, 280 Republican gain over 1870.

Clark County.

Springfield and township give Noyes 562 majority, a Democratic gain of 190.

Hamilton County.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—The terrible Chicago calamity has detached all thoughts from the interest of the election. Political matters here are so mixed that the returns will be very late. Nothing has yet been received to indicate the result in this county. Clifton and Whitewater precincts show Republican gains for Governor over 1869 of 106.

CINCINNATI, O., October 10.—Five precincts of Hamilton county give Noyes a majority of 45, a Republican gain over 1869 of 151. A special to the *Gazette* says Cooper, Republican, is elected Representative in Ohio. [Commercial's Associated Press Dispatches.

CINCINNATI, O., October 10.—Three wards and eleven precincts in the Hamilton county gives Noyes 501 majority, a gain over Sherwood's vote of 910. The indications are that Noyes has carried the county by over two thousand, and that the majority of the *Reform* Legislative ticket is elected. None of the Democratic ticket are yet in.

CINCINNATI, October 10.—At half-past one o'clock the returns from no wards have been received, so much splitting and so many tickets that there is little hope of getting results on the Legislative ticket to-night. The returns from the county show steady gains for Noyes over the vote of 1869. The vote is light. A *Gazette* special says Wilson is selected Representative from Madison county, where Abbott, Republican, is elected clerk of the court over Lowenstone, Democrat. The contest between Donaldson, Republican, and Ross, Democrat, for the Legislature is close. Later—Five wards in Columbus show a Republican gain on the State ticket of 52.

Morrow County.

Magelda township gives Noyes 164 majority; Senator 199 majority; a gain of 55 over 1869.

Madison County

Gives 160 majority for Noyes.

Wood County.

TOLEDO, October 10.—Two townships in Wood county gives Noyes 272 majority, a Republican loss of 17 compared with the vote of 1869.

Putnam County.

Four townships of Putnam county give McCoon 529 majority, a Democratic loss of 3 compared with the vote of 1869. Hunt, for Senator, has about the same.

Williams County.

Three townships in Williams county give McCook 36 majority, a Democratic gain.

Lucas County.

Seven townships in Lucas county, including Toledo, give 943 Republican majority, a Republican loss of 14 from last year. The legislative ticket is Republican by about the same majority.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

HARRISBURG, October 10, 1871.

The Sixth ward gives 20 Democratic majority on the State ticket—a Democratic gain of 17 over last year, but loss on the vote for Governor.

Blair County.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

ALTOONA, October 10, 1871.

Judicial: Dean, 137; Banks, 129; Taylor, 66. Assembly: Bagley, 134; Hewit, 125.

Franklin County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREEN CASTLE, PA., October 10, 1871.

Stanton 582, McCandless 462. There was a large vote and quiet election, but considerable scratching on the Legislative and county tickets. Weakly, for Senator, is reported elected, a Republican gain. Hall, Republican for President Judge, is probably elected.

THOS. T. EVERETT.

Mercer County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JAMESTOWN, PA., October 10, 1871.

Republican majority thirty-one, a Republican gain of five over last year.

MIDDLESEX, PA., October 10, 1871.

Stanton one hundred and four, McCandless forty-two, a Republican gain of twenty-eight.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TRANSFER, PA., October 10, 1871.

Our State ticket has twenty-two majority in Pymatuning. From present appearances Mercer county will give her usual majority.

Delaware County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEDIA, PA., October 10, 1871.

Cooper is elected to the Legislature, and gives Stanton fifteen hundred majority.

Cumberland County.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

HARRISBURG, October 10, 1871.

Republicans here claim the election of Weakley in the Cumberland Senatorial district—a Republican gain, if correct.

Cambria County.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

EVANSBURG, October 10, 1871.

The following returns are in: Judicial—East ward: Dean, 89; Banks, 11; Taylor, 27. West ward: Dean, 53; Banks, 44; Taylor, 48. For State Convention, 63, McCandless, 71; Spangler, 7. Assembly—East ward: Henry, 109; Rose, 19.

Fayette County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEVERNON, PA., October 10, 1871.

Belevernon gives sixty Republican majority, a gain of twelve over Geary's last vote.

Somerset County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SOMERSET, PA., October 10, 1871.

The Republican majority in Somerset county will be eleven hundred.

Northampton County.

Thirteen districts show a Republican gain of 339.

Bucks County.

Bucks county gives 300 to 400 Democratic majority.

Susquehanna County.

Susquehanna county, 900 Republican; Bedford, four townships, 350 Republican, a gain.

The returns indicate that the Republicans carried Pennsylvania by 10,000 majority.

Forney's *Press* estimates the Republican majority in the State at 20,000. The Legislature will be heavily Republican on joint ballot, although we cannot decide as to the exact complexion of the State Senate.

Beaver County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., October 11, 1871.

The Republican majority in Beaver county is about six hundred.

OHIO.

Noyes's Majority About 25,000.

All Returns Show Republican Gains

The Legislature All Right.

THE STATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., October 10, 1871.

The election returns come in slowly. So far as received they are favorable to the Republicans. General Noyes's majority for Governor will probably reach 25,000. Judging from present indications the regular Republican legislative ticket in Cuyahoga county (Cleveland) is elected over the Union ticket by a largely increased majority. This secures the Legislature to the Republicans without doubt. Nothing has been received from Hamilton county.

Columbiana County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., October 10, 1871.

The Republican ticket is elected in Liverpool Township by a good majority, a large gain over the last election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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A WASHINGTON paper is very certain that Secretary Fish will retire after the November elections, and be succeeded by Mr. Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University, and more lately the presiding officer of the New York Republican State Convention, whereof Mr. Tom Murphy was the rising genius. No doubt Mr. White earned something then and there, but not this from General Grant; and we regard the report as another of those devised with a friendly exterior, but only intended to injure the administration.

Chicago's Calamity.

A Second Sodom and Gomorrah.

Vivid Description of the Disaster.

People Huddled Together Like Wild Animals.

Deaths from Hunger and Exposure

The People of the National Capital Moving.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10, 1871.

The intense excitement caused by the terrible news from Chicago continues here unabated. There has been nothing like it since war times, when the whole population hung expectant upon the confirmation or contradiction of the wild rumors as to the disasters to the army in the field. From an early hour this morning the newspaper and telegraph offices were besieged with the large multitudes anxious to hear further particulars than those furnished by the meagre dispatches in the morning papers. At the Cabinet meeting to-day, the first that has been held for many weeks, there was no topic discussed other than the fearful calamity, and the means the Government could adopt to ameliorate the condition of the suffering thousands in the unfortunate city. The Secretary of war in this meeting submitted two dispatches from Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, wherein the latter officer notified the Government of the disastrous condition of the population, and that he had taken upon himself the responsibility of issuing from the surplus military stores in his command. The President sanctioned this step on the part of Sheridan, and authorized the Secretary of War to telegraph to the Mayor of Chicago that the people of that city had the sympathy of the Government, and should have its aid so far as possible. In consequence of this conflagration, the War Department has extended the time of payment of the Government for the sale of quarter master's stores at Jeffersonville, Indiana for the period of twenty days. The Internal Revenue Bureau is in possession of information going to show that one million dollars' worth of revenue stamps were burned in the Collector's office by fire. There are also confirmatory reports that the moneys in the Sub-Treasury, which amounted to four millions, one-half million being gold, were consumed.

About all the associations and organizations of the city have called meetings to-night to raise money for the sufferers. Besides these the Governor has called a public meeting for to-night for the purpose of taking subscriptions. Numerous societies to-day have ordered their treasurers to turn over all their available funds to the Mayor of Chicago. The plate printers of the Treasury Department, in a few hours to-day, raised $1,200, and the employees of the Government printing office raised $3,000 for the same purpose. It is announced that the city Government will contribute $250,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRE.

CHICAGO, October 10.—The following eloquent and truthful description of the fire has been furnished by a gentleman often interviewed in the work throughout the fire, but no eye witness can form an idea of the fury and power of the fire fiend, as he reveled among the palatial buildings and warehouses on the south side, leaving a howling, hurricane at the time. It seemed but the work of a moment for the fire to enter the south ends of buildings fronting on Lake Michigan, take a north course and reappear north, doors and windows belching forth fierce flames, which soon fiercely fanned the opposite buildings, and then the flames belching from the windows on both sides of the street would unite and present a solid mass of flame extending up the street from side to side and shooting upward one hundred feet into the air above the house tops in their mad career. Thus was

STREET AFTER STREET FILLED WITH FLAME AND FIRE.

And the estimation of the fire fiend was given vent in a shout of victory as he was hailed by combining the noise of the ocean when the waters are driving during a tempest upon a rocky beach. With the howl of the blast huge walls wound topple and fall into the sea of fire without appreciating a sound, as the roar of the fire element was so great that all the rumbling sounds were swallowed up and the fall of the walls was only perceptible to the eye and not to the ear. If our readers will recall to their minds the fiercest gale they ever experience, and then imagine the snow to be fire, as it surged hither and thither by the fury of the fiend, they will be able to form a feint conception of the flames as they raged through the streets of our doomed city. Many of the buildings situated near the South Water street

BURIED THEIR RED HOT REAR WALLS

In the water of the river, into which they plunged with a hiss like unto nothing earthly, throwing up a billow of water which would gradually subside, until other walls would follow. The heat was so intense at times from some of the burning buildings that they could not be approached within one hundred and fifty feet, which accounts for the manner in which the fire worked back, and often against the wind. The fire, after reaching Randolph and South Water street,

LEAPED THE RIVER

On to the north side in an incredibly short space of time, and thence among the wooden buildings on that side, reached the lake shore, after touching block after block with its fierce blast. A scene of more powerful effort to fight an enemy was never presented than that of

THE PEOPLE TRYING TO COMBAT THE FIRE FIEND.

The combat was not of long duration, for the people bowed their heads in anguish, and submitted the fiend to have untrammeled sway, and well and thoroughly has he done his work. Nothing of the past history of civilized nations equals the efforts of a city to which this present one can be compared. So in all future time the

GREAT CHICAGO FIRE,

When mentioned, will bring to the hearts of its participants a pang of anguish, to future generations a simile of every thing that is frightful and terrible. While there are a great many instances of generous devotion on the part of the people, and of kindness, especially with the destitute, there are painful instances of uneasiness and selfishness. One man was trying to remove valuable goods from an office and asked two firemen to help him, which they refused unless he paid them fifty dollars. The papers were destroyed. Drivers of express wagons charged one hundred and even five hundred dollars for an hour's use of their vehicles. Everything depended upon a safe away. Among the sad accompaniments of the calamity was to see

Around the streets of the north division, where saloon keepers' stock remained into the street, furnished a convenient opportunity for the gratification of slavish propensities, and there can hardly be a doubt that many of these poor wretches found their death in the flames, from which they were too helpless to escape. One poor man

CRAWLED FOR REFUGE INTO A WATER MAIN,

Lying on the street near the water works, but the fire fiend found him even there, before he could get his body wholly in in safety and robbed him of his life.

ANOTHER DESCRIPTION.

The *Herald's* reporter furnishes the following: Women and children are going around the burnt district vainly seeking something to satisfy their hunger. They ask for relief, but there is none to give them. No provisions, clothing or money. What provisions there were in the city are now burned or eaten, and some few people have enough to last them for a day, but no longer.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROVISIONS.

Provisions have arrived from Detroit, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, and are being distributed as fast as possible.

TWENTY-THREE DEAD BODIES

Have been taken to a station on the north side. At the present time it is impossible to know where they are. As night comes on the want of gas is sternly felt. There are but few candles in the city, no water except which is gotten from the lake. Very grave fears of

OUTRAGES BY THE THIEVES

On the west side are felt on every hand. General Sheridan, who has been a hard worker all through the fire, is still sending for troops from different points to keep order. All

BUSINESS AND WORK IS SUSPENDED,

And every one is intent on securing first something to eat and next shelter. The suffering in the north side is heartrending. Men, women and children, fifty thousand of them,

HUDDLED TOGETHER LIKE SO MANY WILD ANIMALS,

And in other places seventeen thousand Germans and Irish praying for relief; helpless children asking for bread; homeless parents who know not which way to turn or what to say—nothing to do but await the distribution of supplies, which at best must be a slow process. These are parts of the burnt districts over which it is almost impossible to travel;

WOMEN IN THE PAINS OF CHILD BIRTH,

and patients who have been moved from beds of sickness to save lives that at best were nearly spent, all exposed to the rain of last night and the cold, raw winds to-day.

SEVERAL DEATHS HAVE OCCURRED

In Lincoln Park and three women have brought children into the world only to die. There are people who, in the bitterness of their souls, ascribe the calamity to God's judgment. A German said to me: "This is a

SECOND SODOM AND GOMORRAH,

And the curse is on it." Another might must be spent in Lincoln Park and the brick fields at Division street, and yet another and another. Each train and extras are loaded to their utmost capacity taking people away, who in many instances have no place to go, yet can't stay here; and every train is obliged to leave five times as many as they take. Every precaution is being taken by the authorities to guard the people to-night, and if morning comes without robberies, incendiaries, or fresh fires, then all will thank God, and go forward with courage.

DOING GOOD SERVICE.

The Indianapolis Fire Department are here, and doing good service. Springfield and Peoria have done nobly. The contributions are liberal and the expressions of sympathy on all hands is most gratifying, but help must come.

RENEWED PUBLICATION.

The *Evening Journal* got out a half sheet to-night. Other papers will follow to-morrow, some presses having been found. The private residences of Horace White and William Brown, of the *Tribune*, were consumed. Mr. Medill and Mr. Cowles, of the *Press*, and Mr. Wilson, of the *Journal*, also Mr. Storey, were more fortunate.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY WILL PAY ITS LOSSES.

The general agent of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, announces that that company will pay every dollar of its insurance.

MEETINGS OF CITIZENS

On the west and north side will be kept the rest of the night.

The Commercial National Bank will

COMMENCE REBUILDING

On the old site to-morrow. Meanwhile, they will open for business on Washington street. They opened their vault this afternoon and all their books, papers, money and securities were in perfect order.

There is a rumor that in a burnt blacksmith shop on Rush street the

BODIES OF FIFTEEN MEN WERE FOUND BURNED TO A CRISP.

They having rushed into the shop to escape from the flames which surrounded them before they had discovered their peril.

AN IMMENSE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ARE MISSING,

And for the purpose of aiding in the discovery of the missing ones a central intelligence office has been established, where the names of all missing ones are taken and left for the police.

THE LARGEST HOTEL

In the west division, just completed, has been taken by Gage Bros. and Sheldon, late of the Sherman House.

EXTENT OF THE FIRE.

The entire North Division is swept clear from the Chicago river to Wright's grove, a distance of more than three miles. But one house, that of Mallon O. Ogden, formerly Hon. W. B. Ogden's, remains standing in the entire district. A large portion of the population driven from this desolate ground are

ENCAMPED ON THE PRAIRIE

To the north, where they remain huddled but the canopy of heaven to cover them, and scarcely sufficient food to satisfy their hunger.

A MEETING OF CITIZENS OF THE STATE

Was held this evening, at which resolutions were passed recommending Governor Palmer to call an extra session of the Legislature at once. Ex-Governor Oglesby was appointed to proceed to Springfield to lay the matter before Governor Palmer.

REMAIN UNINJURED.

All the packing houses of Chicago and many of the elevators remain uninjured, and these two branches of Chicago's best prosperity will be but slightly interrupted.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING TO BE RE-ERECTED IMMEDIATELY.

The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce met to-day and resolved to proceed at once to the re-erection of their elegant edifice. Two companies of United States infantry arrived here this evening and will be at once put on patrol duty.

AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 10.—W. F. Godwin & Co., proprietors of the McClure House, will give a grand ball on Thursday night, the entire proceeds of which will be donated to the Chicago sufferers. Each lady is to appear in a calico dress which she will donate to the same cause. It promises to be a great success, as tickets to the amount of five hundred dollars have already been subscribed for.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—All committees have been hard at work to-day in the interest of Chicago, and an additional large sum of money has been raised, and great quantities of provisions and bedding has been collected. Every train on the Chicago and Alton and Vandalia Railroads that has left here since yesterday afternoon has taken from two to twelve cars laden with food and clothing for the hungry and homeless. Scores of societies and organizations of different kinds have emptied their treasuries for the purpose, and the interest in the work shows no diminution. A large number of ladies held a meeting to-day, organized a committee and have gone energetically to work to canvass the city for clothing, bedding and provisions, while others are operating scores of sewing machines and making garments for the destitute women and children. Four large boxes of clothing were made this afternoon, and forwarded on to-night in charge of a committee of ladies, who will personally attend to the distribution to the needy. This committee will also co-operate with the St. Louis male committee now in Chicago, and remain there and receive and distribute all articles shipped to them in the latter's care. A large quantity of Government rations and other supplies went forward to-day.

AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 10.—The Shoe and Leather Exchange to-day forwarded $10,000 to the Mayor of Chicago.

AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 10.—At a meeting of the Common Council, supervisors and citizens this evening the city of Rochester appropriated $25,000 for the relief of Chicago sufferers. The Legislature will be asked to legalize the action of the Common Councils. Private citizens guarantee the bonds.

AT TROY, N. Y.

TROY, N. N., October 10.—The Board of Trade gives $10,000 to the Chicago sufferers. Subscriptions are to be taken in all the churches on Sunday.

AT ALBANY, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 10.—The Board of Lumber Dealers will raise $6,000 for Chicago.

AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA., October 10.—A meeting will be held here Thursday to extend assistance to Chicago.

AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 10.—The Mayor of this city has called a meeting of citizens for to-morrow to take measures for sending aid to Chicago.

LIBERAL OFFER OF THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE."

NEW YORK, October 10.—Ever since the New York *Tribune* office was burnt out in 1845, that journal has kept always on hand duplicates of everything needed for the establishment of a paper, forming in fact a complete duplicate office. Thomas N. Rooker, its foreman, telegraphed to-day, on behalf of the establishment, to Sidney Howard Gay, managing editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, placing this office at his instant disposal for the issue of the Chicago *Tribune*, or any other Chicago newspaper.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, October 10.—A large mass meeting was held to-night at Willard's Hall, presided over by the acting Governor of the District of Columbia. Chief Justice Cartter presided, President Grant occupying a seat on his right. Resolutions were passed pledging $100,000 from the District of Columbia for the relief of the destitute citizens of Chicago. Within a short time $10,000 was subscribed. W. W. Corcoran gave the first amount, $5,000, and President Grant $1,000. There seems to be no doubt that the $100,000 pledged will be raised. The Illinois State Representation, at their meeting this evening, night, collected $625, and appointed a committee to wait upon the citizens for further subscriptions. The bureau of engraving and printing of the Treasury Department to-day subscribed $1,500 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The Grand Army of the Republic gives $600, the proceeds of a concert this evening.

AT HAMILTON, CANADA.

Hamilton, Canada, has given $2,000, and raises more for Chicago. The people are collecting funds. London, Canada, has given $5,000. The Dominion Government has given $25,000 out of a gunboat to carry provisions. Montreal has given $20,000, and expects to raise it to $100,000.

CHICAGO AWAKE.

The City Council of Burlington, Vt., meets to-morrow to appropriate funds.

Springfield, Mass., raised $2,700 this evening and will treble the amount.

Pittsfield gives $5,000, and Holyoke $2,000.

Governor Claflin has sent four hundred wall tents to the Mayor of Chicago.

The people of Pittsfield, Maine, are subs criting.

The Masons of Concord, N. H., have called a meeting to aid their brethern.

CINCINNATI WORKING HARD.

CINCINNATI, O., October 10.—The work of raising funds and supplies for Chicago proceeding to-day, and this evening meetings of various benevolent bodies have been held, and clerks and salesmen have inaugurated a movement. Three thousand loaves of bread, crackers, cheese, dried beef, etc., have been forwarded to-day. As they had not heard from the visiting committee in Chicago to-day, they have telegraphed particularly to-night for provisions, and will to-morrow send a liberal supply of food and clothing. The iron workers meet to-morrow to extend aid.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

There have been a number of arrivals here from Chicago of persons who have escaped from the fire. One gentleman, who was on the sheridan Road when they were awakened by the proprietors at 12:30 Sunday night. The fire was then raging furiously in the distance, but was so remote that they thought there was no necessity for haste, they marched so swiftly, however, in the direction of the hotel that in two hours they were compelled to quit the building, through strange streets, filled with flying inhabitants of all ages and conditions. He made his way across the river and finally to the railroad depot, where he took train for Cincinnati. The air was filled with flying burning brands, which appeared to be firing buildings in all directions. Consternation, he said, was written upon every face. Numerous exorbitant prices for wagons to carry their effects to places of safety, prevented many from doing so. Great numbers were behind him pursued by the dev ouring fire, and he feared greatly that many perished by the way.

There was general thankfulness here this evening over the news of the conflagration having ceased. Much, however, is feared from the effects of a renewal of the fire, the excitement of yesterday returned, and there is also an intense desire for information.

The City Councils of Manchester, N. H., have appropriated $10,000.

INCENDIARIES HELPING THE FIRE.

E. A. Ireton, adjuster of the Phœnix Insurance Company, reached here from Chicago, where he was during the fire. He expresses the opinion that the conflagration was promoted and aggravated, though not originated, by incendiary. He saw flames burst from buildings, in one instance, seventy miles from the fire, the flames apparently coming from the inside. The loss he estimates at $200,000.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 10.—The citizens will raise $10,000 to send to the Mayor of Chicago.

Niagara Falls subscriptions will reach $10,000. Buffalo subscriptions have been made to-day and more this evening. The subscriptions are run ning high.

AT TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, October 10.—At a meeting of citizens to-day, several thousand dollars were subscribed for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. A Committee is canvassing with great success for further subscriptions. The money will be expended according to the directions of the authorities at Chicago, our Mayor having telegraphed for instructions.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 10.—Peoria, Illinois, sent $5,000 and two car loads of cooked provisions to Chicago to-day.

The City Councils of Shelbyville, Indiana, appropriated $1,000.

AT NEW ALBANY AND JEFFERSONVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, October 10.—At a public meeting held at New Albany, Ind., this afternoon, for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago disaster, some $4,000 were subscribed on the spot, and a committee appointed to solicit further sums. At a late hour the meeting adjourned to meet again to-night. The City Councils of Jeffersonville appropriated $1,000. resolutions of sympathy were passed at a public meeting, and a committee appointed to solicit aid.

MEETING IN LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 10.—A meeting of citizens is called for ten o'clock to-morrow morning, to raise funds for the Chicago sufferers. All business houses and courts will be closed. The meeting will be addressed by the principal citizens.

NEW YORK DONATIONS.

A. T. Stewart sent $5,000 by telegraph this evening to the Mayor of Chicago.

The employees of H. B. Claflin & Co. subscribed $5,000 in aid of Chicago.

AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, October 10.—The city council this evening appropriated $100,000 in aid of the sufferers at Chicago. Other subscriptions amount to $10,000. The theaters will give performances in aid of the good work.

AT TRENTON.

Trenton, N. J., gives $1,000.

WHAT SENATOR CASSERLY SAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 10.—The following was telegraphed this morning: "Lyman Trumbull and John A. Logan, Chicago—Chicago's calamity is national. Congress should promptly remit or remit all duties and taxes on the goods destroyed. The government should fully aid in other proper modes.

EUGENE CASSERLY.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The French Elections.

PARIS, October 10.—The result of the elections in the conservative provinces is largely in favor of the Republicans. Prince Jerome Napoleon has been elected from Ajaccio.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, October 10.—The difficulties in the way of the customs treaty for Alsace and Lorraine have been removed, and its ratification may now be considered certain. Ponyer Quertier and Bismarck are now discussing the payment of the fourth half milliard of indemnity.

MADRID, October 10.—The political supporters of Senor Sagosta are preparing a manifesto disavowing the Cabinet.

LONDON, October 10.—Leon Say bears as a gift to the city of Paris a medal struck in the National Mint at Paris, commemorating the generosity of the corporation and citizens of the British metropolis toward the inhabitants of Paris during the late war.

RIOT IN LIMA.

Celebration of Italian Unity Forbidden—Meeting of College Students and Others Dispersed, Several Wounded and Five Hundred Imprisoned.

KINGSTON, JAM., October 10.—The steamer Rising Star from Aspinwall bound to New York, brings the news that the Peruvian Government has forbidden the celebration at Lima of the Italian occupation of Rome. Students of colleges and friends, despite the advice of the Italian Minister, persisted in holding a meeting, and were dispersed at the point of the bayonet, and many were wounded and five hundred imprisoned, including the Bolivian Consul and the Secretary of the Chilian Legation. There is great excitement and fear of an outbreak. Shops and banks are closed. The Italian flag was ordered down everywhere found, and mounted police patrolled the streets. There are fourteen thousand Italians in Lima and Callao, and a revolution is possible. The government is taking precautions. The clerical party made a counter demonstration the next day by a procession, and carried the Pope, which was smeared with turpentine, supposed to be done by the Italians. The Minister of the Interior is indignant and